

WEATHER—Showers Saturday and probably Sunday. Fresh, increasing winds.

ALL THE NEWS
ALL THE TIME

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

NEW YORK SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1908.

Last Edition.

Does not go to press until 8:30 P. M.

PRICE ONE CENT.

DRYAN AIDS FILIBUSTER

Wires Democratic Senators Urging Support for La Follette.

ALLEN'S TALK RECORD BROKEN

Wisconsin Senator Holds the Floor Over Eighteen Hours in Almost Singlehanded Fight Against Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Bill.

Washington, D. C., 2:15 P. M.—Senator Stone surrendered the floor at 2:15 after eight hours. Senator Gore next. Ghost dance still on.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—This morning William J. Bryan came to the aid of La Follette in his filibuster against the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill. Mr. Bryan telegraphed to a dozen Democratic Senators urging them to give their hearty support by all means to defeat the bill.

Disregarding the anger of his party associates who had greeted the ways for adjournment yesterday, one Republican Senator rose in his place and began alone one of the most remarkable filibusters on record directed against the compromise emergency currency bill which the Cannon-Aldrich ring-masters had forced through the House under party lash and throat of a perky barrel.

La Follette of Wisconsin was that Senator. Starting at 12:30 P. M. he held the floor continuously until early this morning, far exceeding the talk record of Senator Allen, the Nebraska Populist, who several years ago spoke thirteen hours continuously. The Wisconsin Senator held the floor continuously for eighteen and a half hours.

With one exception, Stone of Missouri, the Democrats refused to aid La Follette in his nifty fight against the agents of the system and Wall Street known to be back of this hybrid financial makeshift, although the Democratic leader, Culberson, had announced his opposition to the bill in unqualified terms. He said it was a gambler's aid and that the Democrats disapproved of the principle of asset currency anyway.

Vice-President Fairbanks tried to head off the Wisconsin fighter by enforcing the revolutionary Reed procedure of counting a quorum when the roll call made on La Follette's demand disclosed less than a quorum present. The Democrats present refused to answer their names. La Follette protested against this ruling and said it would return to plague the majority, but his appeal was voted down.

Gore, the blind Oklahoman, occasionally aided by demanding a roll call and late at night Stone of Missouri arrived from the West and allied himself with La Follette, preparing to power of speech should fall.

Aldrich shortly after midnight moved that there could be no further demands for quorum roll calls until the sergeant-at-arms should report on instructions to compel attendance of Senators. This was passed by a vote of 2 to 1, and it was expected to head off dilatory tactics. Senator "Jeff" Davis of Arkansas was also on his way to Washington to aid the filibuster.

Senator La Follette held the floor till seven o'clock this morning, when Stone took his place and was still speaking at noon.

DEBS TO SPEAK HERE TO-NIGHT

To-night Grand Central Palace will be the Mecca of all the progressive men and women of Greater New York and vicinity. They will go there to celebrate the first issuance of the newspaper of the workers, The Call, and to rejoice at seeing the object of years of effort crowned with success.

The program arranged for this occasion is an exceptionally strong one. It is headed by Eugene V. Debs, Socialist party candidate for President, who will be the chief speaker of the evening, and who is coming from the West specially to help The Call. Debs' power as a speaker is well known, and that he will be greeted by an enthusiastic crowd is certain.

The other speakers will be John Spargo, Alexander Irvine and Morris Hillquit, the latter acting as chairman. Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe," will read a new poem on "Brotherhood." The beautiful singer, Mrs. J. W. Gates, of Wyoming, will render a number of songs and the Socialist Band will furnish music.

The committee on arrangements an-

WORKERS, UNITE! YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS. YOU HAVE A WORLD TO GAIN!



nounce that sepia prints of the picture by John Frew, which appears on the first page of this issue of The Call, will be disposed of at the meeting.

A large attendance is looked for from Jersey City, Newark and surrounding cities, and those desiring seats should attend early. The doors will be open at 7 o'clock.

CANADIAN UNIONS AGAIN HELD LIABLE FOR DAMAGES

Victoria, B. C., May 30.—A decision was rendered here by Judge Lamm of the County Court making a labor union liable for damages when it calls out its men to prevent the employment of non-union men.

The Victoria Stonecutters' Union objected to the employment of one Graham, who did not abide by the working rules of the union. The employers refused. A strike was called and the men won. Graham was discharged. He then sued the union for \$500 damages. The judgment was in his favor, the court holding that the union had exceeded its legal rights.

NEW JERSEY SOCIALISTS IN ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Elizabeth, N. J., May 30.—The State convention of the Socialist party of New Jersey met here to-day, with one hundred and sixty-eight delegates in attendance. Henry Charles was elected chairman, and committees on platform, resolutions, ways and means, press and credentials were selected before noon adjournment. Great enthusiasm was manifested over the first appearance of The Call.

CHESTER STRIKERS WILL NOT WORK WITH SCABS.

Chester, Pa., May 30.—The street car strikers voted unanimously last night to continue the strike, rather than go to work with non-union men. The traction company had offered to pay the old scale of wages, but not to recognize the union, and this the strikers would not accept. The strike will now go on indefinitely.

THE "FOUR O'CLOCK P. M." EDITION OF THE EVENING JOURNAL IS ON SALE IN THE NEW YORK STREETS AT 4 A. M. FOR OUT-OF-TOWN IT IS PLACED IN THE MAIL AT 7 A. M. AND GOES TO PRESS 6 A. M.

AFTER CONTRACTORS ON BLACKWELL'S

Unions Want City to Take Charge of Painting to Insure Union Men Being Employed.

There is a possibility that the city will take charge of whatever painting work is to be done in the future on Blackwell's Island. At the present time the work is in the hands of contractors, but it is said on good authority that there is considerable room for improvement, and that union men would not only do the painting more satisfactorily, but that in the end it would prove much more economical.

The matter has been taken up by the city authorities, largely through the efforts of Victor Buhr, business agent for the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, New York District Council, who for some time past has been investigating conditions on the Island. Mr. Buhr has reported to the Central Association of Building Trades, and he says that the authorities seem inclined to act favorably in the matter providing the necessary funds are forthcoming.

"I found during my investigation," said Mr. Buhr yesterday, "that the work on the Tuberculosis Hospital is now done by a contractor who is trying to do it as cheaply as possible. Under the present conditions, contract work is the only course open for the city, but if the money is appropriated it will mean work for a good many union painters. A recommendation for an appropriation will be made for this purpose."

"Tuesday I discovered four union men at work, and I at once ordered them off the job, all the other men being non-union. Sailors may be good enough at their own kind of labor, but when it comes to putting paint on a building they make a sorry lot. This is exactly what I discovered during my rambles on the Island."

"There is another thing I would like to mention. From what I understood, a number of the men engaged under this contractor are not citizens, and this is surely something which cannot be tolerated with so many painters of American citizenship out of work. Mr. Hebbard, Commissioner of Charities, has agreed with our committee that in case it can be shown that the work is of an inferior kind, the contracts should be broken."

"Coming away from the Island, I met on the boat the Mayor and Commissioner of Charities John V. Coggesley. Mr. McClellan said that he did not see any reason why the city should not assume the responsibility. We have any number of painters on the civil service list and, therefore, eligible for the work."

HEARTLESS HAFEN FIRES FIFTY-THREE

City Employees Cut the Sack Without Notice in Bronx President's Retrenchment and Reform Campaign.

Bronx Borough President Louis F. Haffen is doing his share to swell the army of the unemployed. Even men who thought they had city jobs absolutely clinged are finding that when a political superior gets the "retrenchment and reform" idea in his head they may suddenly find themselves out in the cold.

Fifty-three men in the engineer corps of the Borough of Bronx yesterday found in their pay envelopes neat little notices informing them that their services would no longer be needed. No previous intimation had been given of their impending fate.

The luckless fifty-three were men drawing salaries of \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year.

THIS COP A COWARD, SAYS COMMISSIONER

One of the Union Square Heroes Fled in Panic When Woman Threatened to Get a Gun.

One of the heroes who saved society on March 28 at Union Square has got officially branded as a coward.

Patrolman William J. O'Brien, of the East Fifty-first Street Station, was found guilty of cowardice by Deputy Commissioner Hanson yesterday for running away from a woman when she threatened to shoot him. Samuel J. Levy, the landlord of the house in which Mrs. Anna Clark is a tenant, told the story of what happened to O'Brien.

Levy got a writ for Mrs. Clark's ejectment on May 7, but was afraid to serve it himself, as Mrs. Clark had threatened to shoot him. So he called O'Brien.

"We both went upstairs," said Levy, "and I landed the summons to Mrs. Clark. She took one look and said, 'You men get out of here. I'm going to get a gun.' I didn't wait long. But O'Brien was quicker than I was. He was out of sight and going down six steps at a time. I met him on the sidewalk and said, 'Say, let's go back.' 'What's the use?' he replied. 'We done our duty and I've been away from post too long anyhow. And he went.' Mrs. Clark corroborated Levy's story. 'I turned back to pray for guidance,' she said. 'Then I got up and got my gun. The men were gone.'

UNION MEN GO TO JAIL FOR "INJURING" BUSINESS.

Chicago Judge Sentences Three Brotherhood Carpenters to Thirty Days for Disregarding Injunction.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 29.—Judge Carpenter to-day ordered three members of the District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners sent to jail for thirty days for violation of an injunction issued by the court.

The men are John Erittain, who is also treasurer of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Charles G. Grasselli and George H. Lakey. The men were found guilty of contempt in ignoring an injunction restraining them and other members of the organization from "injuring the business" of the Sears-Roebuck Lumber Company, of this city.

FIRST SOCIALIST OPEN-AIR MEETING OF THE SEASON.

The first Socialist open-air meeting of this season, on the East Side, was held last night at Tenth Street and Second Avenue. Thomas J. Lewis and William Mendelson were the speakers. The meeting was a success.

WHITMORE JURY FAILS TO REACH VERDICT

Jury Discharged at 11:50 This Morning After Being Out 21 Hours—Whitmore Remanded to Jail.

The jury in the case of Theodore S. Whitmore, on trial in Jersey City for the murder of his wife in the Lamp-black Swamp, near Harrison, N. J., was discharged at 11:50 o'clock this morning, after having failed to agree upon a verdict.

The jury had deliberated on the case a little over twenty-one hours. Instead of discharging them at the time, however, Justice Swayze ordered them back to their room to continue their deliberations.

Whitmore appeared much relieved at the final outcome, although still nervous.

Jerome Gilligan, nine years old, of 652 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, fell down an airshaft last night and sustained a fracture of the right thigh and internal injuries. He was sent to the Eastern District Hospital.

With newspapers, as with men, size is not a standard of value. Unless he be a pugilist or a policeman, we do not measure a man by his physical proportions. Neither is the worth of a newspaper estimated by its bulk, but by the character of its contents. The publisher of the metropolitan blanket-sheet makes vain effort with lavish quantity to atone for a lamentable lack of quality. The Call, aiming to be a model of modern news-journalism, will carefully avoid this error.

With our present complex civilization, its days so filled with demands, time is a matter of prime consideration, and should be economized in every manner possible. Therefore the epileptic editions of Park Row's jaundiced journals are nothing less than a criminal imposition on the reader, robbing him of valuable time which he is forced to squander in searching through a wilderness of words for the actual news.

It may safely be said that the news of the world for twenty-four hours, concisely stated, can easily be confined to four pages. Of course a certain degree of elaboration is permissible and even desirable, but no consideration related to the proper presentation of the news can account for the dilution and diffusion of capitalism's saffron sheets. These depend upon the fact that the reading matter must be proportioned to the advertising. So the requisite amount of space to carry this vast volume of business announcements is filled with padded stories, irrelevant pictures and hysterical head-lines. "Nothing but news" in its NEWS columns will be the policy of THE CALL. This news will be attractively presented in a form most convenient for the busy reader.

THE CALL Will be a REAL newspaper.

ROOSEVELT DEFENDED

Rabbi Wise Comes to His Rescue in a Hurry.

SERIOUS STRUGGLE PREDICTED

Christian Socialist Speakers Express Grave Fears That no Peaceable Solution is Likely to Be Found for Difficult Problems, Which Are Disturbing Society.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Jewish Synagogue, who was on the programme to deliver an address on "The Social Message of the Prophets" at Friday night's session of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, startled the audience by prefacing his address with an urgent appeal to the conference to adopt resolutions of condemnation and censure of the anti-Semitic attitude of the Christian Socialist party of Austria and Germany and forward them to the officers of that party.

"The test of your sincerity, he said, 'will come when that resolution is presented, and unless it is adopted by a cordial and unanimous vote I shall have to find a new definition of Christianity and of Socialism.'

Another and even a more serious shock was the reminder of the rabbi to a criticism of President Roosevelt by the first speaker of the evening, John Spargo, speaking on "The Immediate Palliatives of Socialism," referred to child labor and employers' liability, and made an eloquent appeal to the audience, which, though packed in the room to the point of suffocation, listened with close attention. In summing up the immediate demands of the Socialist party, Mr. Spargo stated that these were but incidental features of the movement, and the crux of the whole Socialist philosophy was the theory of the class struggle, notwithstanding the fact that an "ubiquitous and loquacious president had denounced class consciousness as a foul thing."

The Trouble With Teddy.

"The trouble with President Roosevelt is," said Mr. Spargo, "that he is class-conscious without knowing it." This remark was greeted by generous applause.

His words in full concerning the President were as follows: "The keynote of modern Socialism is not public ownership, as many good people suppose, but the class struggle. That which an ubiquitous and loquacious President denounces as a foul thing and a menace to the life of the nation, class consciousness, is the heart of the Socialist movement."

"Do not denounce Mr. Roosevelt for his attitude upon this subject, nor do we complain of it. The trouble with President Roosevelt is that he is class-conscious without knowing it."

These remarks were greeted with applause.

When Rabbi Wise rose to speak it was apparent that he was about to say something not announced on the program. He protested against any intimation of insincerity on the part of President Roosevelt. He declared that the President no doubt would assent to three-fourths of what Mr. Spargo had said, and he regarded it as wrong to place the President's class-consciousness on a level with the class-consciousness of a Rockefeller or a Morgan. He asserted that the chief executive had rendered a service to the country in teaching men in high places that power means responsibility, obligation and social duties even though the means employed were not those used by the Socialists.

Continuing, the speaker held that the Jewish prophets were the exponents of a social message such as has been equaled by no group of moralists before or since. He also made the statement that the early Christian church, until it became "paganized and hellenized" and the "catacombs of persecution" were superseded by the grandeur of cathedrals, "also had been a social force for good. In support of his contention he uttered scintillating epigrams, which were received with varying degrees of approval as the sentiments expressed accorded with or differed from the opinions of the audience, a few of which follow:

"The body of Jesus, we are told, was crucified in Judea two thousand years ago, but the body of his teachings has been crucified since."

Charity Against Justice.

"He who speaks to his own age, speaks to all the ages and will be heard by all succeeding ages."

Justice is mightier than charity. Charity can never be a corrective for injustice.

One World At a Time.

"I am not ashamed of the criticism passed upon the Jew that the ideal of Israel is a material one. The Hebrew prophets taught that man is entitled to two things, life and happiness, here and now."

"Granted that the words of Moses and Jesus concerning the continuance

of poverty meant in the literal sense in which we read them to-day, yet it is far less heretical to say that they were mistaken than to declare that poverty is an ineradicable evil."

The conference meets until 2:30 P. M. at the Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

Work of the Conference.

The Christian Socialist Fellowship opened its third annual conference in this city May 28. Early in the day delegates from all parts of the country began to gather in the parish house of the Church of the Ascension, which is the headquarters of the conference. In the afternoon a meeting of the national executive committee was held, at which the recommendations to the conference were discussed.

A communion service was held at 9:30 o'clock Friday morning at the Church of the Ascension, the celebrants being the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, of this city, and the Rev. Elliot White, of Worcester, Mass., the delegates of the conference participating in its celebration.

Following the communion service a business session of the conference was held, at which the annual report of General Secretary Ward was read and accepted. The report showed an increase in membership from 32 to 270 for the year, the number of women members who joined the fellowship having increased from 3 to 67. At this rate of growth the membership in another year will be 2,278.

An Important Feature.

During the year the plan of appointing district secretaries was put into operation, and nineteen of these are now in the field. The last twelve months also witnessed the establishment of branches in Chicago, Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, San Diego, Lake Charles, Philadelphia and Winston-Salem.

Byron Curtis was sent as a fraternal delegate to the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Richmond, Va., where he accomplished considerable in arranging to have a number of pastors speak at the Socialist lines. W. A. Ward was fraternal delegate to the National Congress of the Christian Church at Winston, Ill., March 29. Mr. Neil visited the Triennial Synod of the Lutheran Church of the United States and was well received. The Rev. E. E. Carr, editor of the Christian Socialist, was a delegate to the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart from the Christian Socialist Fellowship.

The first session of popular interest in the Fellowship was held Friday afternoon when the parish house of the Church of the Ascension was filled by an attentive audience. Professor Charles P. Fagnani of Union Theological Seminary presided at this session.

Principles Are Defined.

Rufus W. Weeks, first vice president of the New York Life Insurance Company and author of "The Greatest Phenomenon of the Twentieth Century," was the first speaker. His subject being "What the Christian Socialists Stand For." He spoke in substance as follows:

"They do not stand for Christian Socialism. This is a paradox, but it is true, because Socialism is intrinsically an economic and political proposition, not a religious proposition, and there can no more be, properly speaking, a Christian Socialism than a Christian or atheist free trader. There is in reality but one Socialism, and it may be defined as the determination that the future form of combined industry shall be democratic and not plutocratic. In this determination, which is the substance of Socialism, all Socialists are agreed, Christian Socialists precisely the same as others.

The Christian Socialists also agree with the others in perceiving that the actual motive force which is to establish the co-operative commonwealth is selfish in a sense; that is, it is the will of the mass of producers directed towards their own interest as producers. This struggle of the producers to carry out this will for their own class interest is known as the class struggle. Class interest, while the most weighty motive in the class struggle, is not the only motive. Christian Socialists, as well as nearly all other Socialists, believe also in appealing to other motives, such as love, order, love of justice, sympathy.

Influence of the Church.

"How then are the Christian Socialists different from the others? What has their being a Christian to do with their being a Socialist? Simply this, that to those impulses to social action which are common to all Socialists, they add a special motive of their own, the Christian motive. This motive has four phases, so blended and intertwined that they are but four strands of one cord. The first is the love of the church.

"The Christian Socialist is one whose memories of youth are stored with moments in the church, stirred by feelings of what is high and noble and pure, and he still feels these associations to be precious and desires to see the church honored among men; and this he is convinced cannot be if the church lags too far behind in the march of the social mind of mankind. He feels it unnatural that outside the church there should be a body of men more devoted to the war for freeing mankind from mammon than within the church, and he longs and labors to have the church take its rightful place in this war.

"The second phase of the Christian motives applied to Socialist action is that sentiment which most vitally characterizes the Christian—the love of Jesus. The lover of Jesus craves to know Him as He really was—the Galilean of the roadside; he desires to love what Jesus loved, to hate what He hated, to tread in His footsteps. After such a one has learned Socialism, he reads the gospels anew and sees there what the church has forgotten, though it is there on the page.

If Christ Should Come.

"The Christian Socialists feel that if Christ were in New York City to-day He would be found among the East Side agitators; indeed, they share that mystic faith which is the very core of the Christian experience, and to their feeling Christ is in New York to-day, here among the people, animating the actual living movement against his old foe, mammon, even though that movement be largely manned by those who are anti-Christian in their formal attitude.

"The third element in the Christian Socialist motive is that love of humanity into which Jesus strove to transmit His disciples' love of Him. The Christian Socialist has learned to see what Jesus laid on the economic aspect of the Kingdom of God, and he realizes that the command 'Feed my sheep,' is not covered by

occupying the pulpit; nor the command, 'Feed my lambs,' by teaching a Sunday school class, good as both these functions are. Mouths must be filled before minds and that is the will of Jesus.

Chief Aim Set Forth.

"The fourth phase of the Christian Socialist motive is the theistic passion. The Westminster catechism says that the chief end of man is 'to glorify God and to enjoy Him forever,' and in a quite specific sense the glorifying of God is the aim of the Christian Socialist. For it will never be possible for mankind at large to feel the presence of a beneficent Being directing the affairs of this world until the individual feels society's treatment of him as just and good.

"Not until the behavior of the human race as unit towards each individual human being is beneficent and just can be the spiritual reaction of the individual be that of trust and adoration.

"In laboring to bring in a co-operative commonwealth the Christian Socialists feel that they are doing their little best toward the establishing of the modern experiential proof of God's goodness which mankind is awaiting; their little best, therefore, towards the bringing in of God Himself into the heart of mankind."

Conflict Is Predicted.

The second speaker, the Rev. A. L. Wilson, pastor of the Ridgefield Park (New Jersey) Congregational Church, discussed "The Fellowship and the Church." He felt rather pessimistic about the immediate future, and predicted a severe struggle between Socialists and their opponents which the clergy would be the greatest sufferers of all those advocating the new regime. He considered it the function of the Fellowship to constitute itself a haven of refuge for such unfortunate preachers and to prepare to launch a new church when the other churches entirely rejected the social message of the age, as he felt they ultimately would.

The next speaker was to have been the Rev. E. A. Wasson, rector of St. Stephen's Church, Newark, N. J., his subject being "The Fellowship and the Socialist Party." After his name was placed upon the program, the board of trustees of Dr. Wasson's church stated that his opinion appeared as a speaker at the conference he could look for another parish, consequently he did not speak. His place was filled by Joseph Wanhope, of Wilshire's Magazine, who spoke rather as a Marxist Socialist visitor. Mr. Wanhope stated that his opinion in the Christian Socialist movement in America had radically changed in the last year, largely, he thought, because he better understood the scientific basis of Socialist philosophy; that religion had existed thousands of years before the advent of capitalism, and undoubtedly would exist thousands of years after capitalism had passed away, and that this being the case there was no doubt in his mind but that the Fellowship was to perform a very important part in ushering in the co-operative commonwealth and one much greater than many Socialists believed. In closing Mr. Wanhope said: "I am not particularly afraid of starving or going to jail myself, but I want to see the great struggling masses who are now chained to a condition of animalism because of economic slavery, given an opportunity to develop their faculties and their abilities to the fullest extent."

Many Subjects Discussed.

Following these addresses a general discussion was indulged in by the audience, among those participating being J. D. Howes, president of the National Association of the Unemployed.

After a short recess the Rev. H. W. Pugham, of Denver, Col., took the chair and introduced the Rev. Elliot White, of Worcester, Mass., who has been in the thick of the Socialist campaign in his home town and attracted national attention thereby. His speech was one of the most enthusiastic of the afternoon and produced an excellent impression. The speaker foresaw a serious struggle and predicted much suffering unless all who might aid actively should join the Socialist movement. He said that revolutions at the start are not at all finicky, that no respect is shown for neutrality and injuries are not forgotten. In support of this statement he instanced the case of Poulton, the French financier, who at the time of the Revolution was appealed to for aid, told the people to satisfy their hunger by eating grass. Shortly afterward Poulton's head was carried around Paris on the point of a pike, with his mouth filled with grass. The speaker held that all are involved who commit the heresy of silence, and warned his hearers that the fight is now on and that each must be engaged in one way or the other.

In the characteristic utterance the Rev. Morris White compared the modern idea, prevalent in some religious quarters to-day, that we are to stand silently by and witness the suffering of the poor and unfortunate, with the old Calvinistic theory that one of the pleasures of the redeemed would be to stand on the brink of hell and enjoy the writhing torture of the damned.

Another period of interesting discussion was indulged, among those participating being the Rev. G. W. Woody, the negro Socialist agitator of California.

The last session of the conference was held to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Carnegie Hall, Edwin Markham presiding. The speakers will be the Rev. E. E. Carr, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Chas. H. Vail and Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes.

President Roosevelt will be elevated from the rank of locomotive fireman to that of engineer, according to the declaration of a number of engineers from Chattanooga who called at the White House this week. The President, they said, had served the apprenticeship and established his ability to drive a vehicle.

KEEPING UP WITH THE PROCESSION.

Besides covering the news field from day to day, The Call, beginning with this Saturday issue, will present in condensed, classified and correlated form the important news of the entire week every Saturday. This is something which no daily paper in this city has ever done consistently.

Even the man or woman of leisure finds it difficult to keep up with the big procession of human activities from day to day, and those who can afford it pay for weekly and monthly reviews. But to the busy workers, men or women, in homes or shops, it is next to an impossibility to keep track of what's going on. Vacations, extra work, sickness, or a score of other things are constantly coming up in daily life to break the continuity of people's reading. We will tell the whole story in brief, orderly and illuminating fashion at the end of the week's work in our Saturday issue. Thus the mind will be ready for the daily developments of the ensuing week.

This feature preserved will become a most valuable work of reference.

COLLAPSES IN COURT UNDER CRUEL STRAIN

When Jury Came Back for Further Instructions, Whitmore Thought They Had Reached a Verdict.

Bulletin, 8 A. M.—The Whitmore jury reports a disagreement and were again sent out by judge.

At 8 o'clock last night the jury in the case of Theodore S. Whitmore, on trial in the Hudson County Court, in Jersey City, for the murder of his wife, Lena, in Lamplack Swamp, Harrison, N. J., came in to ask instructions whether they might give a verdict other than in the first degree. An hour and a half later they reported their inability to agree, but Judge Swayze refused to accept this and ordered them locked up again.

This forenoon, twenty hours after the case was submitted to them, the jury was still out.

There was a dramatic scene when the jury came back for additional instructions. Whitmore was evidently expecting a verdict of acquittal, and completely broke down under the disappointment.

While the Justice was defining the law Whitmore made an effort to control himself, but his nerves were shattered. Putting his hand over his eyes he bowed his head and muttered:

"Oh, Lena, Lena, look down upon me and have mercy."

Constable James Everson put his arm over Whitmore's shoulder and attempted to quiet him. Alarmed at his brother's condition, Elias Whitmore, who has stuck to him from the beginning, sprang to his side.

"Brace up, old man," he said; "it's not over yet. By a superhuman effort, Whitmore saved himself from swooning. Again he gripped the chair and braced himself. When the jury at last retired the prisoner went all to pieces.

"For God's sake, take me away," he said to Sheriff Evans; "it's all up with me now."

Whitmore staggered out of his chair. He was but a wreck of a man and like a baby in the hands of the officers.

BROOKLYN CAR STRIKE TALK.

There is some talk among employees of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad of a strike because of new duties imposed on the conductors. Some of the employees take exception to having to handle transfers and ring up fares after they were paid. Until a short time ago the transfers were issued by agents at the transfer points and the fares were rung up as the passengers boarded the cars.

President Huff of the company, is said to have taken steps to provide strikebreakers if necessary, but it is doubtful if a strike will occur.

TROUBLE FOR WOMEN HATTERS.

The hat manufacturers of Orange, N. J., have thrown down the gauntlet to the Hat Trimmers' Union, composed exclusively of women. In a statement issued last night they attribute all the trouble to the "suspicious, unreasonable, unbusinesslike and obstinate attitude" of the union women. The statement is taken to indicate an attempt to establish the open-shop rule in the Orange hat factories.

The officials of the Long Island Railroad have been compelled to largely increase the number of special policemen who guard the freight cars in Long Island City and other property. Chief of Police Robert K. Ham, in an interview, blamed the present hard times as being the cause of the extra precaution on the part of the railroad company. He says that unemployment and starvation drive many otherwise honest workmen to steal for the first time. He expects no improvement in this condition until the times grow better.

The Hat Trimmers' Union, composed of women exclusively, held a big meeting last Wednesday evening at Eagle Hall, Orange, N. J. E. T. Neben addressed the body from the Socialist standpoint and urged them to stand firm in their present strike. George Bartles also encouraged the strikers and offered the assistance of the Federated Trades Council.

PLUTOCRACY.

By Henry T. Jones. The author of "Revolution" in "Plutocracy" has pictured the cunning but stupid ruling class working out its own destruction. The illustration is perhaps rather brutal or gory, but it is Mr. Jones' way of indicating the positive end of the master class. The author's twenty years' experience as a journalist placed him in close touch with the great capitalists and their political courtiers, and he was well equipped to expose their conspiracies, shortcomings and roguery.

"Plutocracy" is an entirely different work from "Revolution," and Socialists who appreciate the radical will enjoy the book. It is educational, too, for it points to the way the capitalist disorder is destroying itself. Sent postpaid, paper cover, 10 cents. F. N. Nixon, R. 3, Box 150, Saugerties, N. Y.

PLUTOCRACY.

By Henry T. Jones. The author of "Revolution" in "Plutocracy" has pictured the cunning but stupid ruling class working out its own destruction. The illustration is perhaps rather brutal or gory, but it is Mr. Jones' way of indicating the positive end of the master class. The author's twenty years' experience as a journalist placed him in close touch with the great capitalists and their political courtiers, and he was well equipped to expose their conspiracies, shortcomings and roguery.

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OUR FIRST CALL TO THE READERS OF "THE CALL."

The two great events of May 30th, 1908, are the publishing of "The Call" and the opening of Section 3, comprising 700 lots, in HASBROUCK TERRACE, NEW JERSEY.

To-day, as you read this newspaper for the first time, the Lint, Butscher & Ross Realty and Construction Company are having their opening sale of Section 3, in that coming suburb HASBROUCK TERRACE. To-morrow, Sunday, May 31st, a continuation of the sale will take place at the same prices as lots sold in Sections 1 and 2 heretofore. Monday, June 1st, our 1908 price list goes into effect, when all lots remaining unsold will be offered at an advance of from Fifty to One Hundred Dollars per lot.

HASBROUCK TERRACE needs no introduction to the readers of the Socialist press published in New York, but to those readers who have not seen our advertisements published heretofore from time to time, we desire to say the following: HASBROUCK TERRACE is one of the prettiest high-class development, at low-class development prices, within ten miles of City Hall. HASBROUCK TERRACE is located on a ridge two hundred feet above the sea level. It has a perfect natural drainage system, assuring healthfulness and freedom from any of the malarial effects concomitant with low lands.

HASBROUCK TERRACE is being thoroughly improved. All streets are graded. Cement sidewalks, shade trees, city water and electric lights. There is one large public school on our property and two large public schools within five minutes' walk therefrom.

HASBROUCK TERRACE is within easy walking distance of the Hasbrouck Heights, Lodi and Garfield Railroad Stations, and a trolley road passes each end of the property.

HASBROUCK TERRACE is within forty-five minutes of New York at present. When the Hudson River Tunnels are completed and the railroad electrified, the time will be reduced to thirty minutes.

HASBROUCK TERRACE lots are restricted. HASBROUCK TERRACE purchasers are guaranteed against any loss through sickness and death by our insurance certificate.

The commutation rate to HASBROUCK TERRACE is eight cents. HASBROUCK TERRACE lots are selling to-day and to-morrow from \$250.00 up, with 10 per cent. cash and the balance in monthly payments of \$5.00 each.

HASBROUCK TERRACE is surrounded on all sides by flourishing towns with large industries, and within a comparatively short time will be the center of a vast population. By buying now you are getting in on the ground floor, for values are destined to rise and investors in this proposition are bound to make money.

We told all our investors who bought our Bronx and Brooklyn lots in 1904 and 1905 that values would surely rise and they would make money. All those who took our advice are much better off to-day for doing so.

Our foresight and experience as real estate developers again tells you that values are still at the bottom in HASBROUCK TERRACE. Jump in and get a part of it before you are too late, and while you are paying it off let it grow in value. If you are looking for a home-site settle in HASBROUCK TERRACE.

Come out to-morrow and take advantage of our sales prices. Ten Dollars will secure a lot or two for you. Our representative at the Chambers Street Ferry (Erie Railroad) will furnish you with free transportation upon presentation of this advertisement. Trains leave Chambers Street on May 31st at 10:30 A. M., 12 o'clock and 3 P. M. for the property.

Lint, Butscher & Ross Realty & Construction Co., 132 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Suite, 502-503-504.

JUST A SAMPLE; UNIONS RALLY TO CALL

Painters Prove Sympathy by Substantial Order for the Paper—Say This Is Only Beginning.

As a conclusive evidence that the appearance of The Call had been anticipated with an interest little short of enthusiasm by the members of Local Union No. 261, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers of America, the union at a recent meeting voted the purchase of 350 copies of the first issue of the only daily paper in New York which fully represents the workers. Writing to The Call for the union, Recording Secretary H. H. Lange expressed his opinion that every member of Local No. 261 will constitute himself a champion of the kind of journalism which, beginning with to-day, this city has long been in want of.

No individual more so than the workmen know the difficulty of having presented to them in print actual facts and figures where labor interests are concerned. That The Call would be true to its caption was taken for granted by Local 261, which, following the scrutiny of to-day's issue, will be in a position to know that preliminary promises have been kept insofar that this paper is devoted to labor's cause.

Turn Verein Vorwaerts--Bklyn

SILVER JUBILEE
At Brooklyn Labor Lyceum,
EXHIBITION AND CONCERT.
Saturday, May 30th, 5 p. m.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

BANQUET AND BALL

Sunday, May 31st, 8 p. m.
\$1.25 A PERSON.

FRED BENNETTS,

PRACTICAL PAINTER AND PAPER-HANGER.
14 School St., Yonkers, N. Y.
Phone: 14213. Oriental Building.

BELL & KUCK,

COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Suite 925-6, World Building,
61 Park Row, New York.
Telephone: 4770 Beckman.

George Oberdofer

PHARMACIST.
Prescriptions a Specialty.
2393 8th Ave., near 128th St.

JUST OUT

"GOMPERISM" and SOCIALISTS
By ALEXANDER SCHLESINGER.
5 CENTS
Unpublished Letters of
F. A. Sorge, Fr. Engels, Karl Marx.

EYE GLASSES

BY PRESENTING THIS ADVERTISEMENT YOU WILL RECEIVE THE BEST

\$3 Glasses for \$1

Dr. H. Marmelstein
RELIABLE OPTICIANS,
392 Grand St., New York
Comrades requested to bring this ad.

Dr. Tobias' VENETIAN LINIMENT

The Pain Destroyer of the World

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.
This liniment has been on the market sixty years, and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

A bottle has never yet been returned.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Price, 25c. and 50c.

Depot, 40 Murray St., NEW YORK

United Hat Stores,

159 East Broadway, Corner Rutgers.
No. 1 Avenue A, Corner Houston.
Brooklyn Store, 227 Hamilton Ave., Corner Henry St.

SOCIALIST PARTY

Picnic and Summer Night's Festival
AT SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK
Sunday Afternoon and Eve. June 7
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND

Grand Concert, Dancing, Amusements, Games, Etc.
Chorus by the Finnish Socialists' Club.
United German Singing Societies of New York.
Letter Carriers' Band, Socialist Orchestra,
Socialist Band, Socialist Fife and Drum Corps of New Jersey, Etc.

TICKETS, 10 CENTS A PERSON. AT THE GATES, 15 CENTS

ON SALE AT ALL SOCIALIST PARTY CLUBS AND HEADQUARTERS.
HOW TO REACH THE PARK: Take Subway Trains to West Farms, within two blocks of the park, or Second Ave. "L" Road to West Farms, Third Ave. "L" Road to 149th St. and change for West Farms (Subway).

CHAS. WOSKOFF,

dealer in
CIGARS, STATIONERY, BOOKS
AND PERIODICALS.
845 East 155th St., New York.
Telephone, 997J Melrose.

United States History

From 1492 to 1907—Condensed Form. Important events easy to memorize. An aid to school children and adults. By mail provided for ten cents, stamps or coin. Address
EDWARD J. KELLY,
Box 23, Station V, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CLEVELAND TROLLEY STRIKE

Suspicion of Some Queer Doings Behind the Scenes.

WERE PROVOCATORS AT WORK?

Republican Machine and Old Franchise Group the Only People Who Could Have Any Interest in a Badly Managed Strike Accompanied by Violence.

(Special Correspondence.)

CLEVELAND, O., May 29.—The street car strike situation is anything but satisfactory from the point of view of the men and anything but creditable to the powers that be politically and in the business world. The stories of violence that have been sent out, while exaggerated of course, are not without foundation. What has been going on behind the scenes, what forces are back of the whole conflict, is as yet a matter for conjecture.

About a dozen men have been arrested on charges of dynamiting, cutting electric wires and in general "interfering with the company's property." Police Chief Kohler claims to have confessions from several of them. Nearly all of the men arrested have been released on bail, a fact which, in view of the seriousness of the offenses charged and the severity with which any disorderly conduct on the part of striking workmen is usually treated, has given rise to a good deal of suspicion about the good faith of the authorities. If these men are ever brought to trial, the public may have a chance to learn whether the acts of violence were really committed by misguided strikers or whether they were the work of capitalist emissaries masquerading as workmen for the purpose of discrediting the strike and creating a pretext for repressive measures. Cleveland is the headquarters of a "manufacturers' information bureau," which is known to be in the business of supplying slugs and provocators, as well as spies and ordinary strike-breakers.

President Dupont of the Municipal Traction Company has played the part of an industrial tiger throughout. On the other hand, the strikers have certainly suffered from a weak and vacillating leadership, which has confused the issues in the public mind and produced much demoralization among the men. The present outlook is very uncertain. The company is running its cars and many people are riding, though normal conditions of service have not been established.

It is openly charged here that the strike was not an altogether spontaneous movement on the part of the street-car workmen, though they undoubtedly had good reason to be dissatisfied with their conditions of employment. It will be remembered that very recently Mayor Tom Johnson's fight for a three-cent fare resulted in the transfer of the street railways to a new corporation, the Municipal Traction Company, which now controls them. The Schmidt law, under which the transfer took place, provided that, whenever 15 per cent of the voters petition for it, a referendum shall be held on the question of annulling the new franchise and restoring the old ones. The Republican machine, eager to dispose of Johnson as a political factor, and acting in conjunction with the men interested in the old franchises, has made a successful campaign for the necessary signatures. But they still have before them the question how the referendum will come out. For the purpose of causing general dissatisfaction with the present management and so strengthening the chances of getting the desired result on the referendum, nothing could please the old traction interests and the political associates better than a strike at this time accompanied by disorder and violence and yet accomplishing nothing for the workmen. It might be premature to assert this as a fact, but the suspicion is gaining ground.

The whole affair, with its consequences of incongruence to the general public and of special hardship for the men, is leading a great many people to believe that the Socialist plan of thorough-going municipal ownership with operation for use only and not for profit, is the only practical solution. A significant incident occurred yesterday. The strikers held a parade, followed by a big mass meeting on Public Square. Max S. Hayes, editor of the Citizen, then organ of the Central Labor Union, was called on to address the crowd. He started in to discuss the situation from the point of view of trade unionism; but when he quite incidentally mentioned the Socialist party, with which he is actively identified, he was interrupted by a tremendous shout of applause.

As for Tom Johnson, "the best friend Labor ever had," the verdict workmen are likely to reach is that, in the words of our revered friend, Dr. Parkhurst, he is a good man but lacking in "crisis virtue." No one doubts that he was sorry to put the police at the service of the corporation, but he did it—that's all.

SHIPPED TO BREAK STRIKE
G. PATERSON CARPENTERS

A delegation from the Carpenter's Union of Paterson, N. J., are in this city, trying to prevent the shipping of strikebreakers from Greater New York to their city, where they have over 500 carpenters on strike since May 1, against a reduction of wages. Misleading advertisements in the local papers and employment bureaus cause many of the unemployed to leave for Paterson, not knowing until they arrive there, that they are to be used as strike breakers. An effort was made by Organizer Burris of the local Carpenter's Union to place their advertisements in all of those New York papers that printed those of the employing carpenters, but he was turned down by all the papers. The employers' advertisements are still accepted.

MEDITATIONS OF A MERRY WIDOW HAT

By A. CAHAN.

I am a merry widow hat. I am not pretty, nor is there any taste or sense in me, but I occupy a great deal more room than I am entitled to, and this gives me style and power. Men make way for me deferentially. Women who cannot afford a new hat eye me enviously. A great deal of the space under my great rim is vacuum. I neither fill it myself nor do I allow others to fill it. I am like the dog in the manger, and mangle dogs are the height of respectability, of power, of style.

There are merry widow hats and merry widow hats, however. I am a merry widow hat of quality. My quality consists of my worth, and my worth is based solely on the amount that was invested in me. I am like Mrs. Getrich, the woman whose head I touch. She is not pretty; nor can she boast any particular quantity of brains; but then she owns some stocks and bonds; so people say she is worth a great deal.

Her husband is a capitalist, one of the smaller fry in the fraternity—one of those whom the recent financial upheaval has left struggling hard for cash. The \$40 she had to pay for me would have stood him in much better stead in meeting bills and notes. But Mrs. G. does not care. He might have gone off his head trying to raise my price for all it concerned her. She is so well she has no interest in anything or anybody else. She is so full of style, that there is not a bit of room left for naturalness in her.

She is what she calls a lady every inch of her, so there is not an inch left for sincerity in her. I was named after the heroine of a foreign waltz. This puts me in mind of what I once heard Mrs. G.'s husband say about a certain something which was intended to do away with poverty and robbery in the world, to bring about a life of fraternity, equality and real happiness. Mr. G. said that scheme would not do, because it was un-American. It was a foreign importation, he declared. Well, some human wretches called princes are foreign importations, too; yet both Mr. and Mrs. G. are dreaming of getting one of these fellows for their eldest daughter.

The waltz to which I owe my name was a foreign importation, I say. I was one. Still, neither Mr. G. nor Mrs. G. condemn it. But then, it is a "naughty" waltz, like one of those princes, don't you know—a sensuous one, full of the throbs of sex. And your pious Mr. G. has made a favorite of it. This being the case, it is all the rage. So I was named after that waltz in order that I might bask in the sunshine of reflected glory. Accordingly, I was a success before I was born; I was destined to command a considerable amount of space, respect and power before I saw the light. Those who invented me meant business; and as success spells dollars and cents, they do not mind the rest.

I am neither a becoming hat nor a pleasant one to wear. To be frank with you, I am a nuisance to my wearer as well as to those who come near her. But I was born a success, so all this does not make a particle of difference.

I am trimmed with a jumble of artificial flowers and the corpses of real birds. The flowers do not concern me in the least, for they are as unnatural as Mrs. G. The case is different with the birds. They do break my heart. Poor creatures, when they were alive and free to breathe and to fly, they filled the air with melody, while their plumage put finishing touches on nature's symposium of beauty. Their sweet life was cut short, however, so that instead of adding charm to nature they might increase the homeliness of my unnatural mistress. I think I can hear the spirit of one of the birds speak, of one of the birds whose martyred form is supposed to adorn Mrs. G. even as scalps adorn a victorious Indian.

"I see neither grace, nor beauty, nor comfort in what those mortals wear," the spirit says. "My lady's coroner impedes her breath; her showy clothes convert her into a heap of walking tastelessness; and this very hat, to which my dead frame is an appendage, verily adds a squatty effect to her figure. Verily, what fools those mortals! Will they ever come a time when they will live a natural life? Will they ever dress according to a healthy sense of comfort and grace and truth? Will they ever give their limbs and figures a chance to grow unimpeded by the self-interest of profit-mongers, unmarred by an advertisement-ridden sense of the fitness and beauty of things?"

There was no answer to the bird's soliloquy. But I once heard somebody discuss the same topic in Mr. G.'s presence. Whereupon Mr. G. remarked, with much acrimony, that this kind of talk was part and parcel of the scheme which aims at doing away with poverty, and was as absurd as that scheme, because, indeed, it was a foreign importation.

UNION WITHDRAWS LABEL.

For the third time the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York and John H. Lentz, who operates a printing establishment at 1274 Second Avenue, have had a disagreement concerning the use of the union label. The Trades Council allege that Mr. Lentz has repeatedly and persistently violated his contract governing the use of the label. They say that on two previous occasions they took the label from him and that he still refuses to abide by the rules of the union. At a meeting of the Trades Council on May 18th a motion was passed to take away the label from Mr. Lentz and that this was done two days later. The Council declare that he has not yet regained its use.

The New York State Senate has blocked Senator Page's Child Labor bill, and while the author still insists that its passage will be accomplished every evidence points to the contrary.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEEPLE CHASE. Coney Island's Most Gigantic Steel Amusement. Structure in the World. WE CREATE FUN. OTHERS COPY.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

Fred'k T. Jackson, Importer, 111 Water St., New York. Coffee and Tea. Family trade; 5 lb. lots at wholesale rates. Send postal card, we will call for order and deliver free of charge.

TO LET.

Extra large front parlor, suitable for dentist; 100 feet east of Williamsburgh Bridge Plaza. 278 S. 5th St., Brooklyn.

Finest Apartments in Bronx. Five and six extra large rooms and bath, 1 family on floor; 3-family house; steam heat, tiled bathrooms, private halls; rent, 5 rooms and bath, \$20 and \$21; 6 rooms and bath, \$22 and \$23; 1 block north of Gun Hill Road, on Bronxwood Ave., 904 and 906 East 213th St. Com. Jos. F. Loughery, Owner.

Front hall room, near Williamsburgh Bridge Plaza; reasonable terms. 278 S. 5th, Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To all Labor and Progressive Organizations: You are requested to take notice that the Union Label has been withdrawn from the printing office of John H. Lentz, of 1274 Second Avenue, for repeated violations of the rules governing the use of same. With fraternal greetings, Thos. J. Canary, Sec'y., Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York.

TO THE ENROLLED SOCIALIST AND SYMPATHIZER.

A large meeting is to be held at the Labor Temple, Hall on Thursday, from 2 until 8 P. M. English and German speakers will preside. All are welcomed by the Arrangement Committee of the 22 A. D. S. P.

INSTRUCTIONS.

PENMANSHIP. Instructions in all its branches by the new "L. S. Q." method. Cards, certificates, diplomas, resolutions carefully written and engrossed. CHAS. H. ELISCU, Expert Penman, 15 West 14th St.

STATIONERS.

SOCIALISTS! Get Your Stationery, Tobacco, Cigars, Books, Magazines and Newspapers from **THE PROGRESSIVE BOOK STORE,** 233 East 84th St., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Make \$25.00 or More a Week.—Learn to write advertising; our unique new method is simple and practical; covers thoroughly every detail of publicity; we will start you in a profitable mail order business, from your own home; no money required; send only ten (10) 2 cent stamps for ten (10) complete lessons, also valuable proofreader's chart FREE. W. P. Mills, Pres. Ad-Writers Association, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED.

Bright, energetic men instructed in real estate. Call mornings, room 504, August F. Wegener, manager, 121, Eutscher & Ross, 132 Nassau street.

Young men to join Fire and Drum Corps; apply in person or by letter to Young Men's Progressive Organization, 243 East 84th street. Meetings every Monday night.

PRINTING.

S. SCHREIBER. Union Power Printer. Best facilities for finest work. 161-63 Droume St. Tel. 526 Orchard.

ENGINEERS IN CONVENTION.

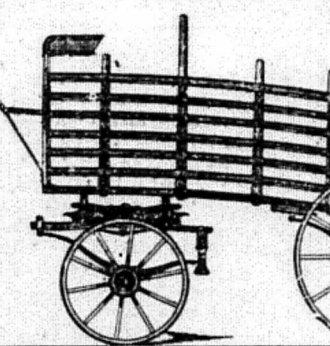
The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are having their convention now at Columbus, Ohio. A spirited discussion is on to reduce the individual allowances to the delegates in order to lower the enormous expense of the convention. It is estimated that the convention costs the Brotherhood \$8,000 a day, or \$14 a minute during the working hours. It is proposed to reduce this at least one-third.

Dress Well on Our

Credit Clothing
THE FINEST UP-TO-DATE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.
No Reference or Security Required.
Take the Goods Along With You and Pay at Your Own Convenience.

Lenox Clothing Co.,
273 6th Av., near 17th St. N.Y.
2274 3d Av., nr. 124th St. N.Y.
Brooklyn Store, 1129 Broadway
(Near DeKalb ave.)
OPEN EVENINGS.

AT RETAIL
"APEX"
75 CTS.
BY MAIL 80 CTS.
"A NO!"
NO PULLY
50 CTS.
BY MAIL 55 CTS.
See the box-plot



THE CO-OPERATIVE PRESS
15 SPRUCE STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Is this label on YOUR printing?



119

Eron Preparatory School,

185-187 East Broadway, New York.

A Night School for the Ambitious, who are willing to pay Labor for Learning. Contains the following departments:

1. Academic: Preparing for College entrance and Regents' Examination.
2. Civic: Preparing for the Federal and Municipal Civil Service.
3. Commercial: Instruction in Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Stenography, Commercial Law and Commercial Geography.
4. Educational: Conducting classes of an educational and cultural value.

Note A: 106 of the pupils of the Eron Preparatory School were admitted during the past scholastic year to the various Colleges and Universities of this State.

Note B: The Summer term of this school begins on June 15th.

J. E. ERON, A. M., Principal.

DR. A. CARR,
133 East 84th Street.
—DENTIST—
Telephone 3967-79th.

Tel., 540-L Harlem.
DR. S. BERLIN,
DENTIST.
22 East 108th St., New York.

A. AXELRAD,

358 East 57th Street, Near First Ave.

Halt Vans, Furniture Trucks, Express Wagons, Laundry, Butcher, Baker and Ice Wagons.

Live Books on Live Subjects

\$1.20 each, Postpaid.

THE IRON HEEL,

By Jack London.

THE METROPOLIS,

By Upton Sinclair.

SOCIALISTS AT WORK,

By Robert Hunter.

NEW WORLDS FOR OLD,

By H. G. Wells.

THE SCARLET SHADOW,

By Walter Hurt.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

The Advance Publishing Co.

6 Park Place, New York City

Closing Meeting

Third National Conference

Christian Socialist Fellowship

Carnegie Hall

Sunday Afternoon, May 31

2.30 P. M.

Admission Free

Speakers of National Reputation

GOOD MUSIC

The Public Bank of New York

Cor. Delancey and Orchard Sts., City.

JOSEPH S. MARCUS, President.

The Workingman's Depository.

ATTEND TO YOUR BANKING REQUIREMENTS AFTER WORKING HOURS.

THIS BANK IS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Special facilities for Unions, Societies, Lodges and other Fraternal Organizations.

SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE.

THE VERY BEST
CALIFORNIA BRANDY & RYE WHISKY
FOR FAMILY AND MEDICAL USE IS
I. GOLDBERG'S ESTABL'D. 1873
SOLD AT OUR
4 STORES
WHERE EVER YOU LIVE, ONE OF THEM
MUST BE WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE FROM YOU.
171 EAST BROADWAY - 5TH AVE. COR. 115TH ST.
HOUSTON COR. CLINTON ST.
BROOKLYN.
PITKIN COR. ROCKAWAY AVE.

LABOR ASKS JUSTICE, NOT PRIVILEGES.

BY JAMES J. MURPHY,
President of Typographical Union No. 6.

As representative of nearly seven thousand members of the printing trades in the City of New York, I wish to say that the printers desire to stand shoulder to shoulder with their fellow workmen throughout the country in a demand for no more than what must be accorded to every citizen in a free republic—justice and fair play.

When the Constitution of the United States was promulgated at the constitutional convention in Philadelphia, after four months of struggle and discouragement during the heat of a depressing summer, and when finally the last of the members of that convention had placed their signatures to the Constitution, the venerable Franklin pointed to the chair upon which Washington, as the presiding officer of the convention had sat during the proceedings, and, indicating an ornament on its back upon which was emblazoned a half sun, he said: "During these four trying months, with the love of my country upon my heart, I have not known whether the sun was a rising or a setting sun, but now I know it is a rising sun." The sun of Franklin proved indeed to be a rising sun when the constitution was finally adopted by all of the thirteen states in turn and the government of the world rested securely upon that constitution as a house rests securely that is built upon a rock. Under the benign and warming rays of that sun, this country in a century and a half has arisen from a colony of Great Britain to one of the great powers of the world. No one will deny that its success and its prosperity have been due not only to its enlightened form of government, but to the willingness of American manhood to labor by the sweat of its brow not alone for its own personal gain, but for the welfare of the country as well. When the sword which threatened the disruption of our union hung over the nation by a thread, it was not the standing army or navy of the country that preserved the union inviolate, for we had no army, but it was the citizen, the workingman soldierly that kept off the plague of discord and disunion.

We are not organized, I take it, to cry out against any of the accepted forms of government, or to attack any of the institutions which go to make the country strong and prosperous, but when the nation beholds the spectacle of the representatives of Organized Labor storming the very halls of congress with demands for more equal justice and a squarer deal in

action as well as in speech, there must be wrong somewhere to be righted; there must be injustice somewhere, for the body politic that would call forth from the men who labor and have made this country great, demands for justice and even threats which only desperation and a deep sense of injustice would ever call forth from the lips of American citizens.

With regard to the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which holds that the Sherman Law applies to labor Unions and adjudges them under certain circumstances unlawful combinations in restraint of trade and commerce, my own view is that the court has rendered the decision, but rather we should make our fight against the law which has made such a decision possible.

As law-abiding citizens we must be first to stand for the maintenance of the law. But as law-abiding citizens we should see to it that only such laws as conduce to the welfare of all honest people are placed and remain upon the statute books of the nation and the state. It has been made plain that the framers of the Sherman Law intended to restrain the power of labor and industrial organizations would ever be included within its scope. Now courts are instituted to construe the law, but they are circumscribed by accepted rules of interpretation and especially by the language used in the framing of the law. If the language is vague and indefinite, the remedy is not to quarrel with the law, but to amend it or to wipe it from the statute books. Organized Labor wants no privilege that is not accorded to every other body of citizens. It wants no special favors and no special machinery of politicians is of a kind which we do not aspire to supply either apprentices or skilled workmen to handle. Let us support with a united front that which can insure to us the justice and protection to which we believe we are entitled. Let us not let our country starve for want of high and far too far. For my own craft, the craft of the patriot Franklin, I say without hesitation, that the printers of the country will stand with their brother workmen for the rights of labor, for the prosperity of our country and for the continuance of a government in fact as well as in name by and for the people who do their share to make their country a nation in which life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness shall ever remain a sacred right inviolate to all of its citizens.

THE VALUE OF A DAILY LABOR PAPER.

By MAX S. HAYES.

The launching of the New York Call, in my judgment, marks an epoch in the Eastern labor movement, economic and political. After an experience of more than a quarter of a century in every department of a printing office, I know something about the value of a newspaper, and especially the labor press, in subserving the interests of those who control them. New York has sufficient examples to prove the correctness of this statement without much elaboration. The interests are fully aware of the advantages of possessing the necessary instruments to "mold public opinion."

It has been a shortsighted policy—I might almost say criminal neglect—in being indifferent in this matter of obtaining and supporting a press of their own, and the wonder is that organizations are as strong as they are after years of blind, haphazard efforts to help themselves without a medium of publicity. Not only have they been derelict in the matter of establishing, defending and supporting their own press, but they have actually contributed their patronage to their most uncompromising opponents.

The capitalist papers of New York have taken the pennies and dollars of the workers and then displayed their gratitude by abusing and vilifying them. Not a daily paper in New York could list it were not for the financial backing received from the laboring people.

Therefore, if labor in the past has

supported and built up the newspapers that are antagonistic to its interests, why should it not do the same in the future, act wisely and rationally and patronize and build up The Call, thus strengthening its own position?

To have a vehicle that will daily convey the ideas and messages of the organized workers to the unorganized toilers is surely worth the recognition and endorsement of those who are to be benefited.

A daily, weekly or even monthly publication is of incalculable value to present the side of the laboring people, and especially when trouble occurs. It is a grand thing to find a daily paper defending a strike or boycott in its editorial and news columns when we stop to consider that it is difficult nowadays to secure the insertion of a signed communication to correct misstatements frequently deliberately made.

And watch and see when The Call begins to fire hot shot into the camp of the enemy, whether the capitalist sheets and employers generally don't give you fairer treatment. They fear intelligent, awakening workmen, and there are enough of the latter in New York and vicinity to make it uncomfortable for the prostitute organs of plutocracy.

But you must have a medium to give your cause publicity or you don't count!

Therefore, hail to The Call! May it always receive the loyal support of the workers in its laudable efforts to abolish the slums of the rich as well as the poor and the causes that produce them.

MAX S. HAYES.

THE AMERICAN SLEEPER.

By JOHN R. McMAHON.

Sleep is a beautiful thing, as the poet said. It rests the body and restores the mind. It is nature's balm. The American workman, or a large part of him, is the champion sleeper of the world. He has been obtaining the blessings of slumber for many decades and is still assiduously pounding the pillow, lulled by presidential opiates of good-bad rich man and bad-good poor man, and soothed by the rich cadences of the cradle song entitled "Identity of Interests between labor and capital," as warbled by highly paid trust artists.

Sleep, it is a gentle thing, beloved from pole to pole—

The workman sleeps on. He knits up the raveled sleeve of care with a persistence that indicates he has been bitten by the African fly that causes the sleeping sickness. He torpedoes the rest on the excelsior mattress of "no politics" soon after Columbus discovered America. He went to bed, leaving his trousers hanging up at the head-board, where corporation porch climbers could get at the change. He had a beautiful confidence in the integrity of the night provokers to whom "God in his infinite wisdom entrusted the natural resources of this country."

He sleeps, yet his sleep is not as peaceful and untroubled as it might be. While his mental faculties are torpid, his body moves at regular intervals to yield up to the capitalists a modicum of surplus value. Unless he gave up regularly, day by day, this major portion of the product of his labor he could not sleep at all, which would be a calamity. Also he arises in a hypnotic state around election time to deposit a ballot which guarantees him another session with Morpheus, and his master the painful privilege of keeping awake.

Unfortunately there are events, economic and other, which tend to disturb the champion sleeper's

THE THEATRES

A VICIOUS PLAY.

Of all the plays produced during the theatrical season just closed none received more laudation from the press generally than Eugene Walter's "Paid in Full." There is something curious in the unanimous chorus of praise that greeted this play, which is still running at the Astor Theatre, while another company has begun a run in Chicago, which promises to be as successful as the one in New York.

Whatever may be the reason for its cordial reception, it may be set down right here that no play produced for years is so demoralizing in its insidious glorification of bourgeois ethics and morality. Mr. Walter is said to have starved while trying to get his play accepted, but his work displays no evidence of sympathy with those who are trampled down in the mad struggle to survive under existing conditions.

It is now too late in the day to go into an extended analysis of "Paid in Full," but the gist of the play can be stated in a few words. Joseph Brooks is an \$18 a week clerk, married and living in a Harlem flat. He is sore and bitter at being turned down in his expectation of a raise in wages. He inveighs against his employer, Captain Williams, who is a brutal man, and a brutal and scrupulous character, who purposely plans to test Brooks' honesty, feeling confident that the latter will fail. That is what happens, and when he is discovered Brooks attempts to save himself by inducing his wife to go to his employer's rooms at night and get excuplation for him. She goes, understanding that she will be at the mercy of Williams. The latter, however, turns good angel and, pretending to test the young woman, refuses to impose himself upon her. She returns to her husband, and the result is a full room for Williams for the amount of money fished by Brooks.

In the midst of his rejoicing at his escape, Brooks is struck by the thought as to how his wife succeeded in getting the receipt from such a brute as William Brooks. Some domestic explanation and hint his suspicions of the worst. The wife turns upon him, repudiates him and leaves him. The impression is left that she will some time get a divorce and ultimately marry "Jimmy" Smith, an old sweetheart of hers, who has been hanging around, butting into the Brooks' affairs.

Despite the playwright's intention, one's sympathies must go out to Brooks. Clearly he is a victim of circumstances. There are many men beset just as he was, driven as he is by the need of money, and the need of justice, the nagging of relatives and the prying of meddlers. But it was not necessary to show him as such a degenerate. The author spread it on too thick, and spoiled what would otherwise have been a pretty good bit of dramatic work. But Mr. Walter had to create a dramatic contrast by making Brooks just as bad as possible, when compared to his wife and to the revelation of generosity in Captain Williams. The worker was sacrificed again to point a capitalist platitudinal.

On the other hand, Williams, a fairly faithful prototype of the modern labor crusher, is revealed as a paragon because he did one good act which was considered sufficient to offset all his atrocities. In the same way, the domestic worker can be no other than a paragon, when she is shown dowling libraries and her funds out of wealth wrung from the bloody sweat and broken lives of the wage slaves in the steel mills. Williams' crimes against his workmen, his gross and revolting boasting about having "bought women all over the world," these and other things like them are forgotten in the projection of a single, laudable act, and one of which Williams could hardly have been capable.

Mr. Walter had the opportunity to show how men like Brooks are made, and he failed. He did not show the circumstances and how others like Williams are beings lost to all sense of human feeling through their insatiable striving for money and power, but Mr. Walter chose to misuse his opportunity and cater instead to current prejudice and the box office.

Perhaps he found he had to, in order to get his play produced at all. It is worth noting that Brooks is labeled a Socialist in the play, because he gives vent to some ranting against his boss and all others like him. This talk in the play is a far cry from the kind of stuff that ignorant and desperate men indulge in, but it is not Socialism—and there is good reason to believe that Mr. Walter knows it. Brooks might as well have been called a Republican or Democrat for all the point it would have had in developing the play. But this was evidently another bid to the bourgeois occupants of the orchestra stalls.

The moral of "Paid in Full" may be set down as "be content, toady to the boss, and work like hell, and all will be well."

From a dramatic standpoint, the play is so obviously constructed to present effectively as a climax the scene in the third act between Captain Williams and Mrs. Brooks—a scene of actual indecent in its suggestiveness—that it is as palpably crude as its exposition of capitalist ethics is vicious and degrading.

W. M.

BIG DAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

George C. Tilyou will be happy today. Steeplechase, which is the pride of his heart, and which for three months was a mere heap of ruins on account of the fire last July, will be reopened in a blaze of glory. With the largest fireproof amusement building in the world, equipped with a great variety of attractions, the popular Coney Island resort will be even more popular than ever.

The steeplechase race course has been regraded and is better than ever. Among the new attractions that hit the top notch are the "Scream," "Old Schoolmaster" and "Hit the Pipe," while "The Ostrich Man," from Barnum & Bailey's Circus, is the latest freak. Fine designs in the Alhambra and a spraying fountain have been placed in the grounds and 3,300 people will be able to find seats from which to listen to the music. The bathing beach is open and many other features provide ample recreation.

Madame Ray's Shampoo Powder and Dandruff Remover Stops the hair from falling out, cleans the scalp and hair from dandruff, makes the hair soft and beautiful. The best shampoo for the hair at home, excellent for ladies' hair and children's hair. 10 and 25c. Insist on your struggle getting you a package. By mail. A. WEINSTEIN, Chemist, 496 Union Ave., New York.

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Rose Pastor Stokes

AN ANSWER TO A QUESTION.

"What is the Woman's Department of The Call going to be?" This question came from one of the comrades of the gentler sex.

The reply was just what you and all the other comrades who read this corner of The Call are willing to make it.

We do not desire to give you a ready-to-read department. We want this department to be self-made by its readers.

There is not a scrap of human interest written by a woman or by a man for women that will not receive the fullest attention by this department.

Write it on fine paper or on the crumpled margin of a newspaper it will be carefully considered. It may be any old scrap of paper picked up in a hurry, to put down an inspiration—something of a human value, it will not be scorned here. If it is in polished language, well and good. If you have not had a chance for schooling and have an idea, put it down. If it's a good idea in poor English the English will be remedied. It's the idea that counts!

Express a point of view. Air a grievance. Write a poem. Compose an essay. Make an observation. Tell a joke. Write a sketch—

If it has human interest it will find a place in this department.

The Call cannot depend upon rich advertisers for its success; it must depend upon its readers. And every reader must be determined in his own heart that it shall not fail so far as he or she is concerned. And one of the ways to make The Call successful is to make its columns interesting reading to all kinds of people. This is what we want to do with this department, and unless we get the material from you (we mean you who are reading it now, and not somebody else) we shall not be able to do it.

Don't leave it to "the other readers." Do it yourself and do it now. You may think there is not plenty of material about you, but if you keep your eyes and ears specially wide open you will see and hear lots of things that others would be deeply interested to know.

Sit down and write them all about it. Don't wait till you get home to do it. Keep your pencil and scrap of paper near you and write while the lead is soft—while the thought is still fresh in your mind—on the inspiration of the moment.

Sign your name to it or not, as you like, and send it in to The Call Woman's Department, 6 Park Place.

This department will have no policy except to give its readers opportunity for expression and to print anything of human interest written by or for women.

A WOMAN GETS IT.

\$150 Essay Prize—Unanimous Decision of the Judges for Co-Ed Against Seven Competitors.

Ithaca, May 25.—The intellectual superiority of the Cornell co-eds over the male students of the university was once again flaunted in the faces of the undergraduates this week, when Miss Alice Welles Benham, of McLean, N. Y., a quiet, studious and intellectual sort of a girl, with a pleasing personality, although inclined to be an upholder of woman's rights and woman suffrage, carried off one of the greatest literary honors in the gift of the university, the Guilford essay prize of \$150 in gold.

The Guilford Prize was awarded by the late James Guilford for the best essay submitted on any worthy subject. It is only contested for by those who have excelled in literary accomplishments. This year there were seven other contestants, and most of them were males. She carried off the prize with ease, however, and won not only a unanimous decision from the committee of judges, composed of Professors Woodruff, Sampson and Hammond, but her essay was called a literary masterpiece. Her subject was "Men and the Muses."

Miss Benham is somewhat of an intellectual wonder. She finished her A. B. course in June, after three years' work. She attained the highest scholastic honors, yet she found time to go into debating and public speaking.

Last year she won the Barnes prize for the essay on Shakespearean topics. She went after a prize given by the Cornell Era for the best poetry, and won that. Her money winnings so far amount to \$250. She has written several short articles which have appeared in Harper's Magazine.

Miss Benham's victory is the second great honor pulled out by the co-eds this Spring, as Miss Elizabeth E. Cook won the Woodford prize in oratory over five men. This prize was worth \$100.

GOVERNOR HUGHES AND THE SCHOOL-MA'AMS.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, in an address the other day before the Era Club of New Orleans, said it was a moral refreshment to come to a city where the women had the power to vote on bond issues. "In New York, the number of bond issues is appalling, and yet the women have to sit idly by, and just bawl over with indignation, as they have not the slightest voice in the expenditure of the funds which their taxes help to swell. Not long since, a movement was started to have women teachers paid the same as men, and the salary to go with the job, not the person. After the bill passed the Legislature, Governor Hughes quietly vetoed the measure. The schools are suffering from legislation. We are told that women ought not to have the ballot because of the large number of foreign immigrant women. I have worked among these women, and I do not find them bad. I have known of Irish women washing their boys through college, and I have never in 16 years known a mother who drank up the earnings of a child. No women need the ballot so badly as those at the bottom of the heap."

Anyone wishing to contribute to this department should remember that all articles must be short, simple and adapted to children. Address all communications to Children's Department, The Call, 6 Park Place, New York City.

ASK THE QUESTIONS!

A department of "Helpful Hints for Home Dressmaking" will be a feature of the Woman's Page of The Call, once every week. This department is in charge of a practical dressmaker, and she will answer all questions of interest to women, such as remodeling of old dresses and the making of new ones. All questions should be accompanied by sample of materials to be made and measurements. Address all letters to Home Dressmaker, Evening Call, 6 Park Place, New York City.

SHE WALKETH VEILED AND SLEEPING.

She walketh veiled and sleeping. For she knoweth not her power; She obeyeth but the pleading of her heart, and the high leading of her soul, unto this hour. Slow advancing, halting, creeping, Comes the woman to the Home!—She walketh veiled and sleeping. For she knoweth not her power.

—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

THE SMILE SOCIETY.

CUPID'S AIDE.

By BETTY BEESWAX.

Dear Miss Beeswax—I am a young lady 19 and keep house for my father and brothers. I trade at a grocery where a young man one year my senior works and whom I like very much. When I come in he smiles and is most polite and always gives me extra measure when I buy. Do you think he loves me and should I encourage him?

Answer—Your case is doubtful, but even if he doesn't love you you're getting your money's worth.

Dear Miss Beeswax—I am a young lady 16 years old and have been keeping company for the past year with a young man of 17. He always said he loved me, but last Sunday when we were out walking he said I annoyed him by chewing gum and told me to throw it away. I wouldn't, so he hasn't been around since. Was I right and should a gentleman talk so to a lady?

Gwendolyn.

Answer—I'm afraid you do not love him, or you would do as he asked you. Certainly no gentleman would talk in that manner to a lady.

Miss Beeswax—I am a clerk in a department store, and in love with a young lady recently employed by the same firm. She works across the aisle from me and, though I've smiled and winked at her often she won't notice me. Can you suggest any way to attract and win her attention?

J. B.

Answer—Try whistling.

Dear Betty—I am heartbroken; I am a young man of 19 years. Have loved a young lady two years. My senior for about three months. Do you think it wrong of me if I propose to her? I am earning \$7.50 per week and could "make a good living" for her. My folks like her immensely.

Answer—With true love and port-house steak only 26 cents a pound there's no reason why you shouldn't lead a very happy existence.

Gwendolyn.

Curly locks, curly locks, Seemingly so fair! How many "rats" have you Wrapped in your hair? Your head's like a cushion With mattress-hair stuffed, Curly locks, curly locks, Powdered and puffed.

R.

RODENTS. Curly locks, curly locks, Seemingly so fair! How many "rats" have you Wrapped in your hair? Your head's like a cushion With mattress-hair stuffed, Curly locks, curly locks, Powdered and puffed.

R.

THIS WOULD BE FINE! "A book of verses underneath the bough, A jug of wine, a loaf of bread—and thou Beside me singing in the wilderness— Ah! wilderness were paradise now."

We should not think of those who baked the bread, Nor yet of those that must the wine-press tread. But still secure in all our dividends, Just lazy there with fair skies overhead.

R.

THREE SMILES FROM EVERY BODY'S. A little fellow who had just felt the hard side of the slipper, when the tears had dried somewhat, turned to his mother. "Mother," he asked, "did grandpa spank father when he was a little boy?"

"Yes," answered his mother impressively. "And did his father whip him when he was little?"

"Yes," answered his mother impressively. "And did his father spank him?"

"Yes," answered his mother impressively. "Well, who started this thing, anyway?"

Little Johnnie, aged six, had been to a circus.

ONE MORE CHANCE. One day the office boy went to the editor of the Evening Call and said: "There's a tramp at the door, and he says he has had nothing to eat for six days."

"Fetch him in," said the editor. "If we can find out how he does it we can run this paper for another week!"—Exchange.

In a cemetery at Middlebury, Vt., is a stone erected by a widow to her loving husband, bearing this inscription: "Rest in peace—until we meet again."—Argonaut.

EVENING CALL PATTERN.

A SIMPLE FROCK FOR SUMMER DAYS.



Simple frocks with long lines are always desirable for the younger girls and this one is exceptionally graceful and attractive while it involves very little labor in the making. Waist and skirt are cut in one and confined by a pretty belt while the material is bordered chambray worn over a glimpse of embroidered batiste. The chambray is in the lovely shade of old rose that is so becoming and so youthful and the border is cut off and applied over the skirt and sleeves, and is stitched into place. Also there are big pearl buttons which add greatly to the effect. The dress will be found one of the extremely available sort, however, and can be utilized in so many ways as to make frocks that are entirely different in effect. Plain chambray, gingham or percale made with trimming only at the neck and sleeve edges means a very simple, useful little dress adapted to morning and to play, while as illustrated the frock is eminently attractive and dainty for afternoon occasion. Lawns and batistes as well as the heavier materials can be utilized.

For a girl of eight years of age, will be required 3 1/2 yards of bordered lawn 40 inches wide, or 4 3/8 yards of plain material 24, 3 1/4 yards 32 or 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide for the dress. 2 1/2 yards 27 inches wide for the guimpe. A Call pattern, No. 6004, sizes 4 to 10 years, will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents. (If in haste send an additional two-cent stamp for letter postage which insures more prompt delivery.)

EVENING CALL PATTERN COUPON.

No. 6004.

May 30.

Name.....
Street and Number.....
City..... State.....
Size Desired.....
(Size must be put on coupon.)

To obtain the pattern above, fill out this coupon and enclose ten cents in stamps or coin. Address Pattern Department, New York Evening Call, 6 Park Place, New York City.

WHAT THE NEWS OF THE PAST SEVEN DAYS AMOUNTS TO

Here's a Rapid, Accurate, Unpartisan Sketch of the Week's Events of General Human Interest, Showing Their Connection and Proportion in Orderly Fashion So That Hurried Workers and All Kinds of Busy People May Pick Up Dropped Stitches and Start Another Week Abreast of the World's Doings, Alert for the Daily Developments.

[This feature, which will appear regularly in the Saturday issue of The Call, will become valuable for future reference if preserved.]

MAY 30, 1908.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT.

After the American public had been told by the Washington newspaper gossips, last week, that the first session of the 60th Congress was about to end its game of political hide and seek, without doing the one thing that the majority leaders had started out to do, namely, enact some sort of a panic panacea, an amusing but none the less significant thing happened. Speaker Cannon and Senator Aldrich had another card to play. It might be called the joker, for it took the trick and forthwith, on Thursday, the deadlocked conference committee on the Vreeland and Aldrich currency bills unlocked their horns and reported to the House what minority leader Williams aptly called "The Aldrich-Cannon Political Emergency Bill."

The threat openly made to hold up final action on the \$40,000,000 Public Buildings bill, known affectionately as "the pork barrel," which had passed both branches but was still in conference, is the card which the leaders played. The conference currency measure was then rushed through the House under the party lash with only one hour for a perfunctory debate, the vote being 196 to 140. Fourteen Republicans cast their votes against the bill, and the measure was passed. The bill, which was introduced as a substitute for the original bill, is the basis of the compromise was the allowance of about 80 per cent. of the proposed currency under the Aldrich plan and 20 per cent. under the Vreeland plan through the year 1910, when the currency would be again introduced as a substitute for the new currency, and financial banks in the big money centers will be allowed to issue on such bonds up to their capital and surplus, while no bank may issue more than 30 per cent. of its capital and surplus on commercial assets. Also the big banks are to deal directly with the Treasury, which is compelled to issue notes to them on the bonds offered. The bill contains the provision for a currency commission to probe the panic, consisting of nine members from the House and nine from the Senate was anticipated from the minority, also from La Follette and a few of the Republicans. The Democrats decided not to filibuster against the bill, but La Follette alone and unaided, Friday, began a filibuster which threatened to upset adjournment plans.

The session comes to a close a winner in one respect beyond dispute. Already it has laid out of Uncle Sam's money bin about \$1,023,000,000, or a hundred millions more than the first session of the last Congress, which was a record breaker itself. Most of this increase was tacked onto various House money bills by the Senate. For this Burton (Rep., O.), Burleson (Dem., Tex.), and other members raised a great shout, saying that they chose to call the usurpation of the upper branch, Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.), in making the summary for the House minority, reminded the Republicans that they could not throw the blame onto the Senate, as even the increase by the House had to be concurred in by the House.

In this sense the assertion of Administration organs like the Philadelphia North American that it has been "a do-nothing session" has an added significance. The certain prospect of a big deficit makes it a do-nothing session.

A special committee of six members of the House, which has been inquiring into the charges of monopoly and extortion against the print paper trust, made a divided report Thursday, the majority opposing any tariff revision at this time and a minority of three urging the passage of the Stevens bill repealing the tariff on pulp and print paper. The majority say they found evidence of a combination in restraint of trade but did not find that increased costs in production had entered largely into the advance of prices. They think a removal of the tariff would result in the destruction of the forests, dismantling of our paper mills and higher prices of paper instead of lower. On the other hand, the minority say that "tariff, plus engendered combinations" do account for all of the advance in price of paper.

After the Senate ship or mail subsidy had been voted down in the House as an rider to the postal bill the same proposition came up on its own account and was again defeated by the vote of 145 to 154. By a vote of nearly two to one the House rejected the Senate proposal for an annual instead of quadrennial weighing of railway mail to determine compensation.

Notwithstanding the published correspondence between the leading candidates, Bryan and Taft, favorable to a bill requiring publicity as to campaign contributions, there was little hope of reviving the measure which the House majority had passed so hitched up with the bill calling for facts as to the suppression of the colored vote in the South, that the Democrats voted against it to a man.

ing to population of the several states. On this plan Pennsylvania would have fifteen Senators.

Both branches have passed the Dick bill for a reorganization of the state militia. It gives the President authority to call out the guard to the number of 150,000 armed, equipped and disciplined, in harmony with the army. Late Monday night this important item was rushed through the House, fixing an annual appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the equipment of the militia and \$2,000,000 more for their general support. It also creates a bureau of the militia in the War Department. The authority of the President is extended to only those organizations which take the oath to serve the Government in or out of the country.

In the current number of the American Federationist, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has his finger at the "do-nothing Congress," and particularly at its dominating member, Speaker Cannon. He charges that Cannon represents the powerful interests which placed him in the House, and that he will be held responsible by labor for allowing Congress to be delivered, bound hand and foot, to the will of this one man.

That this country is on the verge of a political dictatorship is the gist of the remarks made by former Secretary Shaw before the convention of the National Electric Light Association at Chicago. He said that no longer was there a conservative party, as both the old parties had been captured by radicals. There was no challenging minority. Then he told how the largest corporation on the globe (the steel trust) a few months ago had sent its representative (J. P. Morgan) to the Chief Executive of the nation asking permission to take over its chief competitor (the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co.). He went on to say it was understood that the permission was granted. He pointed to the danger in the exercise of such great power in the future with a designing and ambitious executive. He declared such a man could perpetuate himself and his friends in office. This speech was taken generally as a covert criticism of President Roosevelt.

That the University of Chicago is becoming a hotbed of Socialism was indicated the other day when the Commonwealth Club's mock national convention, in which students and faculty of the university took part, came near nominating Debs on the first ballot. The Socialists numbering 276 to 371 for Johnson and 216 for Bryan. Later the supporters of Johnson and Bryan combined on the former and the final ballot stood: Johnson 608, to 287 for Debs.

Prior to the adjournment of the Oklahoma legislature, Tuesday, Governor Haskell signed several radical tax bills. One puts a tax on all incomes over \$3,500, and another makes a graduated tax on land holdings over 640 acres, also an inheritance tax. Other new laws prohibit overcharges by public service companies, the payment of presidential electors at the primaries, prohibiting sale of mineral lands before 1915 and jury trials in Supreme Court contempt cases.

Unofficial returns of the election in North Carolina, Tuesday, indicated a majority of from 50,000 to 60,000 for the prohibition of the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages after Jan. 1, 1909. This result is the outcome of a fierce campaign in which Governor Glenn led the temperance forces. He was aided by the combined influence of the churches and also by the labor vote. Most of the factory towns went dry.

Secretary Taft, on Tuesday, gave out a telegram he had received from W. J. Bryan and a reply. What Bryan said was: "I beg to suggest that as leading candidates in our respective parties join in asking Congress to pass a bill requiring publication of campaign contributions prior to election. If you think best we can ask other candidates to unite with us in that request."

To this Taft replied by quoting a letter he had written to Senator Burrows on April 20 urging the passage of the pending publicity bill. He adds that since then he has publicly advocated such a law.

The Democrats of New Hampshire in State convention at Concord voted for a resolution instructing for Bryan, but delegates favorable to the Nebraska were chosen.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

At Cartago, Costa Rica, Tuesday, for the first time a body having power to deal with all Central American disputes assembled, namely, the Central American Court of Justice. This is one of the results of the Peace Conference held at Washington last year. The new court represents Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Mexico and the United States—the last two countries sending commissioners but not having permanent connection and membership. The Mexican ambassador to the United States announced that he had a message from Secretary Root of the United States, saying that Andrew Carnegie had offered to give \$100,000 as the permanent home of the court at Cartago. The membership of the court consists of one regular and two substitute judges from each country to sit for terms of five years.

The cruiser Gambetta, carrying President Fallieres of France, and party arrived at London Monday, and was accorded a greeting of guns from the fleet and cheers from the people along the quay and thoroughfares. No less than fifty warships were assembled to join in the salute to the distinguished visitor. King Edward, the Prince of Wales and Premier Asquith met Fallieres at the Victoria station and escorted him to the palace. A state banquet was given and a change took such a cordial tone that

the press of Paris and London already talks of a formal alliance between the two countries.

Premier Asquith has taken the momentous step of promising the Suffragette leaders to make the question of woman suffrage the principal issue of the next general election. He does this as a party necessity, although he personally is not a suffrage advocate. This is construed to mean that woman suffrage has gained much strength among the people, including men as well as women, that the Liberal leaders fear the party would face sure defeat on free trade or any issue if the suffrage were ignored.

Fulfilling the promise made by Churchill in his recent campaign in Dundee, a bill to create a legislative union in Scotland to deal with local affairs was passed to first reading in the Commons by 257 to 102.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

President Dupont of the Cleveland Municipal Traction Company announced Monday that the motormen and conductors on strike had voted almost unanimously against submitting their rights to an arbitration tribunal. Therefore it had been decided to give choice of runs to those men who continued to work during the strike. Police Chief Kohler asserted that he had obtained confessions from two strikers telling of the dynamiting of cars and saying that they got the dynamite at strike headquarters.

The annual convention of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers at Youngstown, O., decided to allow negroes to enter the organization in the hope of preventing the use of colored men as strike-breakers in future.

Wall Street was startled out of its nonchalance Tuesday when it was announced by J. P. Morgan & Co. that \$15,000,000 of bonds issued by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad had been sold and that these bonds were part of a \$300,000,000 issue authorized March 2. President Harris of the Burlington explains that this issue, which is the largest ever made by any railroad, will be a loan on the entire system and that \$175,000,000 of the bonds will be used to retire existing bonds.

The price of cereals continued upward and that of corn soared to 81 cents a bushel Wednesday amid great excitement in the Chicago wheat pit where a plunging operator, James A. Patten, known as "Big Jim Patten," had been tempting the unusual feat of cornering the biggest American cereal crop. The price was expected to go still higher and speculators were rushing corn to the point of delivery before June 1 as the top prices are for May deliveries. Not since 1892 has the price of corn been higher than now. In that year a corner forced it to the dollar mark.

The new double track freight line from Pittsburgh to Trenton, N. J., was declared open and in operation Monday by the Pennsylvania Railroad officials, who also said the line would be soon extended to the seashore.

The Executive Committee of the National Prosperity Association has issued from St. Louis a call to manufacturers and commercial concerns to make a concerted effort to resume operations on June 1 so as to give work to the unemployed.

The Standard Oil Company began its defense in the Federal dissolution suit before Referee Ferris at New York. The examination of C. C. Steinbrenner of the Galena Oil Company brought out the fact that the lubricating oil sold to the railroads was quoted to the Pennsylvania at a much lower rate than to other lines. In fact, the Standard admitted that in some cases it sold the lubricant at a loss, but Kellogg found this was counterbalanced by the higher rates charged to other roads. The witness had had a vague idea that the losing contracts were in return for the advantage of having the lubricant in use, but he denied that there was collusion.

President Tuttle of the Boston & Maine, accepted service of the Government's officer in the suit brought by Attorney General Bonaparte to prevent the merging of his company with that of the New York, New Haven & Hartford. This action of the Federal authorities came as a surprise to those who had counted on the wown personal relations between President Roosevelt and the New Haven head, Mellen, to prevent interference. The report circulated at Washington to the effect that Bonaparte had acted without the approval of the President and that the latter had countermanded the order at first but had given in only when the news had leaked out, was emphatically denied by the President.

Justice Lambert in the New York City Supreme Court having overruled all the objections of Mayor McEllan to the recount of the mayoralty votes, the first of the ballot boxes was produced in court and the counting of the recount in the first few districts shown gains for Hearst. The latter sailed for Europe to elude a subpoena server.

District Attorney Jerome made a passionate defence before Commissioner Hand from the impeachment of the King Committee, and Lawyer Pierce summed up for the prosecution.

EDUCATIONAL.

Colleges and universities of the land have begun their annual offerings of more or less "educated" young men and women into the vast, jostling, grabbing and grafting stream of capitalist society.

The will of Henry Blount, an eccentric miser of Herfordshire, England, leaving \$465,000 to Yale University, was admitted to probate at London, although relatives expected to show

that his mind was unbalanced. He will get the money.

For the second time this year a woman student of "good" has taken the highest honors at Cornell in competition with the far larger number of men students. Miss Elizabeth Cook won the Woodford prize in oratory and now Miss Elizabeth Bowdoin has taken the Guilford prize of \$150 for the best essay. Her subject was "Men and the Muses."

Professor Henry H. Bowden has been dismissed from the chair of philosophy in the University of Cincinnati by the trustees, he having refused to resign on the request of President Dabney, for the stated reason that the professor held radical and subversive views on the subject of matrimony. A statement issued by the trustees asserts that Bowden came to Cincinnati under false pretenses, as he had been dismissed from Vassar on the same grounds, that "his manner of life as well as his teachings is destructive of the family, the foundation of human society," and that he had carried out his threat of making public his views "to the scandal of the university and the violation of public decency and good morals." Replying to this manifesto, Professor Bowden defies the trustees to prove that he taught anything destructive to the family and that his private views on marriage had never been mentioned in his classes. The substance of his views is that free comradeship and not sexual love forms the true basis of spiritual and intellectual association between men and women. Mrs. Bowden directed proves of all this but does not charge that the professor is unfaithful in any gross way.

The General Methodist Episcopal Conference at Baltimore finished its balloting for bishops Tuesday. The prescribed eight had been chosen. They are: Anderson of New York, Neelson of Ohio, Quayle of Chicago, Smith of Pittsburgh, Lewis of Sioux City, President Hughes of De Pauw University, and Bristol of Washington, D. C. The latter gave a warm welcome to the delegates from the Methodist Protestant Church, who appeared in the interest of reunion. At their head was President Lewis of the Protestants. The judicial committee decided to reopen the case of the Rev. Dr. H. G. Mitchell of Boston University.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States continued its sessions at Kansas City and took formal action looking to the disavowal of the "glorious general synod" of which was in session at York, Pa. The latter body has approved the proposed articles of agreement for the use of all Presbyterian churches. The convention at Kansas City expressed gratitude to Rockefeller, who had donated \$100,000 to the Presbyterian colleges. A report in favor of doing away with all labor on Sunday was received and debated but action was deferred.

Father McLoughlin of New Rochelle, N. Y., a priest of the Catholic Church, is approving the efforts of some of his boys to escape the local ban on Sunday ball games, had quoted a conversation he had with President Roosevelt in which the latter had strongly defended athletic sports on Sunday.

SCIENTIFIC.

The long contemplated experiment in modern gunnery to test the effect of shots on an armored vessel was begun in Hampton Roads Wednesday when the monitor Florida was used as a target by her sister ship, the monitor Arkansas. One of the shots hit a 12-inch gun hit the side of the Florida's turret, smashing the 12-inch armor plate, but so far spending its force that the cloth screen placed inside the turret ports showed no damage. The turret was completely undamaged. The turret was hit with springs so as to record the shocks of the firing. The experimental military mast built on the deck of the Florida also withstood several shots from the five-inch and 12-inch guns of the Arkansas. The turret was not materially injured by the 12-inch shot.

Sixteen occupants of the largest airship ever built, the Merrall, were seriously injured when the vessel dropped to the earth from a height of 75 feet after a trial flight near Oakland, Cal., on the 25d. The 450 foot gas bag burst. The motor power was furnished by six gasoline engines having a total of 200 horse power.

MISCELLANEOUS.

With the ostensible object of impressing the non-English speaking foreigners of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, Sheriff Evans admitted about 600 of these men to the jail enclosure at Pottsville Tuesday to witness the legal hanging of Felix Radzius, 19 years old, for the murder of his aunt and her four-year-old son last December. At the same time photographers were allowed to picture the scene of the tragedy so that it might be disseminated broadcast as a warning. The sheriff has the idea that this will make a deeper impression on the foreign population than could be attained in any other way. It was the first time in the State that a hanging had been photographed. The condemned man, a fine specimen of bodily health and strength, went to the scaffold without flinching. He had shown no regret for his crime and had urged an early day for the execution, forbidding his lawyer to appeal the case.

The new 16,000 ton battleship Michigan, first of the Dreadnought type, was launched from the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, N. J., Tuesday, the daughter of Assistant Secretary Newberry performing the act of christening. The Michigan will have four turrets, each containing two 12-inch guns, arranged so that they can be used broadside. Governor Warner of Michigan and party were present.

Judge Morschauer at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., dismissed the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Harry Thaw and announced that he regarded him as still insane and therefore could not authorize his release from the Matteawan asylum for the criminal insane. In view of this decision and the decision of Thaw's mother to allow his wife \$1,000 a month, the wife withdrew her suit for an amendment of marriage Council for Evelyn Thaw, stating that the suit was brought under pressure from the relatives, but this was denied. She said that she felt it to be her duty to interpose no obstacle that might delay the ultimate freedom of her husband.

The President signed the bill to encourage the development of coal deposits in Alaska with exceptional at-

TEXTILE WORKERS DRIVEN TO WALL

Poorly Organized in Face of Commercial Depression They Have to Accept Sweeping Wage Reductions.

By JEREMIAH J. SULLIVAN.

Fall River, Mass., May 30.—At a meeting of the Fall River Textile Council on May 20th, at which time President Tansey presented his report on margins from Nov. 25, 1907, to May 20, 1908, the operatives accepted the wage reduction of 17.94 per cent. without striking and returned to work on May 25th, to work the next six months on a basis of 19.66 cents per cut for weaving.

The basis of the new agreement is the average selling price of cloth and the average price of cotton for the previous six months, changes in wages to vary not more than 22 per cent., the manufacturer being governed by a minimum wage limit and

isolation because it prohibits any one from holding more than 2,500 acres, and gives the Government first option on all coal output for the benefit of the navy. He regards this as a blow at monopoly.

The West Virginia Democratic Convention at Wheeling Thursday elected delegates to support Bryan as long as his name shall be before the national convention.

At their home in Dayton, O., Orville and Wilbur Wright, the airship inventors, have at last consented to let the public into the essential secret of their success inasmuch as nearly all of their inventions are now covered by patents.

The body of Major General George Clinton, first Governor of New York, has been transferred from the Congressional Cemetery at Washington to Kingston, N. Y., where in 1777 he took his oath of office, the burial service being held on Memorial Day. On Thursday the body lay in state in the New York City Hall while thousands passed with bare heads.

DISASTERS.

More than a score of lives were lost and property was damaged into the millions by the floods in the Dallas and Fort Worth district of Texas, and no less than 7,000 persons were rendered homeless.

Parts of Oklahoma swept by tornadoes Wednesday caused the death of fifteen persons and large property losses. Railroads were tipped by the floods in both Texas and Oklahoma.

Eighteen fishermen of Boston were drowned off Yarmouth Wednesday when their schooner collided with the liner Dominion. Only two of the crew of the schooner were saved.

DEATHS.

Francois Coppee, the famous French poet and playwright, friend of Bernhardt and resident of the Latin Quarter, died in his Paris home May 29. Peter F. Dailey, the popular American comedian, died at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, May 29, after a brief illness.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, U. S. A. (retired), died in the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, May 27, at the age of 72.

General Stephen D. Lee, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, died at Vicksburg, Miss., May 28, aged 75 years.

the operative by a maximum. Under the agreement no violation of contract is permitted except three months' notice be given by one of the contracting parties. On the last Monday in May and November of each year, the scale may be readjusted in accordance with the average prices during the preceding six months.

In order to appreciate the operative's position one must know the present conditions which were most forcibly described by President Tansey in his report when he said:

"The indications and conditions of trade six months ago were such as to encourage even the most pessimistic observer, that at least another year of prosperity with the prevailing high rate of wages would be the predominant feature. But, unfortunately, conditions arose which cannot be foreseen or prevented either by the employer or the employee, or the most keen observer of commercial interests, which shattered the prospects of all interested, brought disaster to our trade, and wrecked a future which seemed bright and promising for our city and all its citizens."

"With regard to the present agreement, we do not, nor have ever taken the stand and declared that it is the panacea for all difficulties existing between the employer and employee, in our trade, but we do declare emphatically and without reserve that it is and has proven to be the best agreement for the operatives that was ever accepted by the employers for the control and regulation of the rise and fall in wages."

A brief resume of the conditions leading up to the present situation, gained from fifteen years' personal experience in the local textile industry, will all in arriving at a just conclusion of the merits of the present agreement.

From 1885 to 1907 there have been eighteen changes in the scale. One of these changes led to the notable strike of 1894, which lasted ten weeks and was lost.

The memorable strike of 1904 was due to a similar cause. There were 32,000 textile workers in all employed at Fall River at that time. Of these but 24,000 employed by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association and M. C. D. Borden were directly affected by the reduction. The remaining 8,000 workers were employed by other mills and received the scale without reduction until the strike ended.

At that time there were but 4,780 organized textile workers in Fall River. This strike, the most notable in Fall River history, lasted six months and was finally broken as a result of suggested arbitration by the then Gov. W. L. Douglas of "Flying Wedge fame."

Improved machinery has played havoc with the unions by making it possible for comparatively unskilled workers to perform labor formerly engaged in by the services of skilled artisans. This is especially true in the Spinners' Union.

Notwithstanding the bitter lesson of the battle of 1904, enforced by the accompanying soup shops and relief dispensaries, there are less than 5,000 members of textile unions, out of a possible 32,000, and personally I cannot see how it is possible to get a better agreement from the bosses until the workers are more thoroughly organized.

Just now weavers in some of the mills are working twelve hours instead of eight, receiving for their increased production, however, only what they formerly received for eight hours' work.

MAY OUTING.

Group "Licht und Wahrheit" will hold a May outing to-morrow, Sunday, starts to be made at 6 a. m. from Liberec's House, 27-29 Rivington street, between Chrystie and Forsyth streets, and at 7 a. m. from Most's House, 4064 Third avenue. Participants should bring lunch, and come dressed as comfortably as possible in order that there shall be no interference with outdoor enjoyment.

The State Constabulary has been sent to Berwick, Pa., on account of a strike of the employees of the American Car and Foundry Company. A 10 per cent. reduction in wages is the cause of the strike. No trouble exists there excepting that the local police object to the invasion of the constabulary in a peaceful community.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR THE RAND SCHOOL.

Large Gain in Attendance—Good Record for Second Term—Fall Term to Open September 28.

The Rand School, 112 East Nineteenth street, closed its second year's courses at the end of April. There were twelve classes during the first term and eleven during the second. Thirty-one Sunday morning lectures were given. The total attendances, free and paid, for the year were 8,731, against 6,773 last year, a gain of 1,958.

The second term of the year just closed showed a gratifying increase in attendances. The average per class was 21, against 17.6 for the previous term, and 14.9 for the corresponding term last year. The attendance at the Sunday lectures averaged 113, against 95.7 and 68 for the two previous terms.

The student statistics for the two years are as follows:

	1906-07.	1907-08.
Enrollments	268	240
Did not enter	27	15
Withdrew	18	19
Actual Students	221	216
Members	4	5
Non-members	0	1
Men	74	93
Women	32	43
Members S. L. P.	4	5
Men	0	1
Non-members	0	1
Men	50	40
Women	61	34
Total Men	128	128
Total Women	93	88
Re-enrolled from first year:		
Men	—	24
Women	—	44

The Rand School is an institution founded upon an endowment made at the suggestion of Prof. George D. Heron, by the late Mrs. Carrie A. Rand, with a contributory fund added by her daughter, Mrs. Herron. Its purpose is to teach political and social science from the standpoint of Socialism.

The school was opened as a library and reading room in July, 1906. Classes began in October, and continued until the end of April, 1907. The second year began in September, 1907. The school has been remarkably successful from the beginning.

Visitors are cordially invited to visit the school at any time. The library and office are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. throughout the year, except during the six weeks from July 1 to September 15, when they close at 7 p. m.

The fall term of the school will open on Monday, September 28.

FINNISH PICNIC ON SUNDAY.

The Harlem Finnish Branch of Local New York, Socialist Party, will hold a picnic at Fort Lee Park to-morrow, Sunday, May 31, for the benefit of the Finnish paper, The Helsingfors. A good program has been prepared, and non-Finnish comrades are cordially invited. Music for dancing furnished by the Finnish Orchestra, and all who go to Fort Lee will enjoy themselves. As the Finns have taken an active part in all party entertainments, comrades should take advantage of this opportunity to reciprocate.

The State Constabulary has been sent to Berwick, Pa., on account of a strike of the employees of the American Car and Foundry Company. A 10 per cent. reduction in wages is the cause of the strike. No trouble exists there excepting that the local police object to the invasion of the constabulary in a peaceful community.

TO-NIGHT!

GRAND CELEBRATION

Of the First Issue of the NEW YORK EVENING CALL at

Grand Central Palace,

Lexington Avenue, and Forty-third Street.

SPEAKERS:

Eugene V. Debs,

Socialist Party Candidate for President,

John Spargo,

Alexander Irvine.

Morris Hillquit will preside.

EDWIN MARKHAM, Author of "The Man with the Hoe," will read an original Poem on "Brotherhood."

Music by Socialist Band. Songs by Mrs. J. W. Gates

Doors Open at 7 o'Clock. Admission, 25c.

Comrades, attend and make this a memorable occasion for the Socialist movement of Greater New York. Bring your friends.

BRYAN HUSHED BY RYAN, SAYS WORLD

Nebraskan Accused of Accepting \$20,000 for Personal Campaign

SHEEHAN PASSED IT ALONG

According to a statement of the World, William J. Bryan accepted a contribution of \$20,000 from Thomas F. Ryan to help send him to the United States Senate in 1904. The World declares that this sum was paid to W. F. Sheehan, who in turn gave the money to T. S. Allen, Bryan's brother-in-law, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

This money, the World asserts, was given to stop Bryan's abuse of Parker, which statement seems to be borne out by the fact that the Nebraskan's opposition suddenly ceased and that he made no more attacks on Wall Street until after the national election.

However, the Nebraska Democrats failed to elect a majority to the State Legislature, and so Bryan did not get his tog. The state gave Roosevelt a plurality of 86,682, and E. J. Burkett, a Republican, was sent to the senate.

After this result Bryan again turned his guns on Wall Street, denouncing predatory wealth and condemning party managers who accept campaign contributions from plutocratic sources.

The World makes its statement with great circumstantiality, and from the evidence the case against the silver leader seems to be a good one. Despite this, Bryan gave utterance to the following in the columns of The Commoner so recently as May 15:

"If we can compel the publication of contributions before the election, conditions given for a corrupt purpose will be very much lessened, for the predatory corporations cannot make public contributions to a campaign fund without hurting the party which they attempt to help."

A woman cook has been installed on the tug boat Golden Rod, of the White Star Towing Company, in an effort to break the strike which has tied up the fleet. It is the first time in the history of towing on the Newtown Creek that woman has presided in the cook's galley.

GIANTS WIN BY SCORE 5 TO 0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Chicago	20	12	.606
Cincinnati	17	14	.558
Philadelphia	17	14	.548
New York	18	16	.529
Pittsburgh	15	17	.469
St. Louis	15	17	.469
Brooklyn	13	21	.382

AMERICAN LEAGUE.			
	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
New York	19	15	.559
Detroit	17	15	.523
Chicago	18	16	.523
Cleveland	17	17	.500
St. Louis	19	17	.525
Philadelphia	15	22	.405
Washington	14	21	.400

WASHINGTON PARK, BROOKLYN, May 30.

Few fans turned out to see the early part of the double-header between the New York Giants and the Brooklyn Superbas this morning. The threatening weather kept many away, about 2,500 of them.

New York—Shannon, lf.; Tonny, 1b.; Dolin, rf.; Seymour, cf.; Needham, c.; Devlin, 2b.; Doyle, 2b.; Herzog, ss.; McGinnity, p.

Brooklyn—Hummel, ss.; Burch, lf.; Lumley, rf.; Jordan, 1b.; Sheehan, 3b.; Patten, 2b.; Maloney, cf.; Bergen, c.; Pastorius, p.

FIRST GAME.
By innings:

In the first inning New York scored one run on a bad throw. No scores then made until the third inning.

Third Inning—New York up: McGinnity was caught, Hummel to Jordan, and so was Shannon. Tonny got to first by the 4-ball route and Mike Donlin sent him home with a smash to right field, aided by some errors on the part of Brooklyn, that left Captain Mike on second. Seymour's line drive was caught by Burch. One run.

Brooklyn did not score in the third. The fourth inning was without a score.

Fifth Inning—New York up: Herzog walked and advanced on McGinnity's sacrifice. Shannon hit to center, scored Herzog, and on Maloney's poor throw in. Spike reached third without mishap. Tenney fled to Maloney and Shannon scored on another of the centerfielder's attempt to throw home. Donlin went out, Pastorius to Jordan. Two runs.

New York scored until the ninth inning, when New York added one

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CEDRINO MEETS TRAGIC END ON BALTIMORE RACETRACK

Was Trying to Make a New Mile Record When Tire Exploded on a Sharp Turn—Races Continue.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—Emanuel Cedrino's death in the Penitence racecourse yesterday threatened to spoil the automobile races planned for today, but it was decided they should continue. Cedrino was doing some sensational racing when he was killed.

Every ounce of power was turned on in Cedrino's attempt to drive a mile in 50 seconds, when the right front tire exploded as the machine was on a sharp turn. In a few seconds the machine was a mass of junk and the Italian was dead with his head burst open and his bones broken. Cedrino was the most daring of all racing drivers and held a number of records.

NEW TRAIN SERVICE TO CONEY ISLAND IN EFFECT TO-DAY.

Will Run Over the Brighton Beach Line From Park Row and Give Faster Traffic.

Commencing 10 A. M. to-day, a change will be inaugurated on the express "L" service between Park Row and Coney Island, that is believed will save much time between the two points.

The B. R. T. has announced that Coney Island trains will hereafter run over the Brighton Beach line instead of over the Sea Beach and New Utrecht avenue lines. The Brighton Beach line has four tracks beyond Church avenue in Flatbush and therefore better speed is expected.

The new schedule will separate Manhattan traffic from Brooklyn traffic to Coney Island. No express trains will be operated across the bridge between 5 and 6.30 p. m. Coney Island-bound passengers, however, can take any train at that hour and transfer to Coney Island express trains in Brooklyn.

Charles Marks, arrested last week in the street car strike in Wilmington, Del., for wearing a "Walk to Win" badge in his hat, was discharged as being not guilty of any disorderly conduct.

COLIN UNABLE TO RACE FOR TWO WEEKS

Trainer Rowe and Dr. McCully Hold Consultation—Jimmy McCormick and Willie Fessenden Taking Deep Interest in Colin.

Notwithstanding sanguinary reports regarding the condition of Colin, his forelegs are still under suspicion and he will be greatly astonished if he starts within the next two weeks. A consultation was held between Trainer James Rowe and Dr. McCully, the veterinary who has Colin's case in hand. He was reticent regarding the condition of his charge, referring all inquiries to Mr. Rowe. One of the attaches of the Keene stable declared that Colin would not race for a week or so, as the loss was not the kind of a man to take chances with the greatest race horse that ever was foaled. Jimmy McCormick, Willie Fessenden and other trainers who have taken a deep interest in Colin movements, declare his ailment was of a nature to call for a modicum of patience. It is now said that in his trial for the Belmont to-day his legs were landed too tightly. Colin will race again, however, that's the most cheerful bit of news that was on tip this morning. One trainer in discussing the probability of Colin being added in the Belmont to-day, declared that it was 1,000 to 1 the great Commando colt could not start within two weeks.

BOYS ACCUSED OF CAUSING DEATH OF YOUNG FRIEND.

Were All in Swimming Together When Little Eddie Doherty Was Drowned in East River.

Tamario Dushar, fourteen years old, of No. 35 Pacific street, and Bartello Ceratto, twelve years old, of No. 25 Columbia street, were arrested last night by the police in connection with the drowning of Edward Doherty, of No. 31 Amity street, Brooklyn.

Edward Doherty was drowned while swimming with the arrested boys at Amity street and East River last Wednesday afternoon. Both fell when they were playing in the water. Ceratto told a story of Dushar picking up a piece of ice that was lying on the pier and throwing it at Doherty.

Dushar was arrested on the technical charge of vagrancy, while Ceratto was locked up as a material witness. Doherty's body has not been found.

LABOR M. P. DAMNS CZAR

Speaker Refuses to Put Motion to Adjourn—England Stirred by Ringing Appeal for Martyrs Who Suffered for Freedom in Russia.

"To the Russian people our right hand of fellowship. To the Russian Czar, our spittle of contempt." So ends an appeal to the people of England to rise in protest against the proposed visit to the Czar by King Edward. The appeal was made in the Labor Leader by James R. McDonald, Socialist member of Parliament for Leicester. It followed a dramatic scene in the House of Commons the day before when James O'Grady, another Socialist and member for Leeds, demanded that King Edward should give up his proposed visit to the big Russian butcher.

"We have long been a nation standing for liberty," he declared. "Yet our sovereign is about to visit this monster, the Czar. His treatment of the members of the first and second Duma, with one hundred of the one fifth of the other now rotting in the jails of Siberia, is enough to consign his name to eternal infamy. If indeed his previous deeds and that of the gory circle surrounding him had not already done so."

Prime Minister Asquith didn't like that kind of plain talk and explained that after all it was only "customary" for the monarch to make such visits after his accession and that Edward had not done so since his coronation and really owed Nicholas a little visit.

"Well, then, let him go as a plain individual and not drag the sovereign majesty of the free British people into the night of Russian despotism," shouted O'Grady. He then moved an adjournment, but the Speaker refused to put the motion, explaining that the member might again raise the question before the Whitsuntide adjournment.

The London County Council was jarred in the same way when a member made a similar protest and taking the Speaker's hint showed the protestants down, the comfortable gentry, who form its membership, having more of an affinity for the Russian tyrant than the cause of popular liberty. However, the cry had been raised and it spread over England until yesterday twenty-six Laborites and thirty-one Radical members of the House of Commons took it up. As a conclusion Mr. MacDonald's appeal was issued.

"The King has hitherto been discreet," he wrote. "But here is the head of a state which prides itself on constitutional freedom, hobnobbing with a blood-stained creature like

MISS RICHMAN'S SIDE OF SCHOOL FIGHT

Superintendent of East Side Schools Charges Evil Influence Against Her Efforts for Children.

The effort being made by some who live in the neighborhood of Seward Park to have Miss Julia Richman transferred from her place as superintendent of the public schools of that section of the East Side, threatens to involve departments of the city government in civil war.

Miss Richman's opponents have petitioned and protested, given many statements to reporters and held mass meetings. Miss Richman, on the contrary, has persistently refused to talk for publication until she wrote her story of the case for the current issue of *Charities and the Commons*. She says:

"In September, 1902, I was assigned to duty as superintendent of the schools in the section near Seward Park in New York City. It took only two days to discover that the park was filled with many boy truants and non-attendants. Systematic raids were held and many boys were there by placed in school. Closer investigation then showed that the professional loafer, the 'fagin,' used Seward Park as a recruiting station. This proved so flagrant an evil that a special detective was detailed to my office by the Police Commissioner in order to enable me to run down the 'fagins' and rescue my boys. As is so often the case, it was far easier to get information about wrongdoing than to get evidence against the wrongdoer. We succeeded in 'running down' only one or two of the 'fagins' but we succeeded in 'running out' of the park all suspicious characters. This was during 1904.

"A change in the office of Police Commissioner robbed me of the services of my special plain clothes man, and before long the old conditions returned. An appeal to the Commissioner was dismissed on the ground that he had an insufficient force.

"Not only were the 'fagins' making thieves of my boys, but reports came to me from some of the school principals that incendiaries were being practiced by and upon some of our girls."

She got some help from Park Com-

ADIEU TO ROSENFELD BY LOYAL FRIENDS

Brilliant Poet of Sweatshop Life Bids Farewell to Packed House Ere Leaving in Search of Health.

"True and vigorous poetry is born only of the upward struggle of the masses, the proletariat, and the poetry of Morris Rosenfeld is the embodiment of that struggle," declared Meyer London in the opening address at the farewell meeting tendered to Morris Rosenfeld, the poet of the Ghetto, at People's Theatre, last night.

The many admirers of the poet packed People's Theatre long before the programme commenced, to hear once more Rosenfeld's verse, depicting the underworld with its pathos and agony. The poet, shattered in health, nervous and paralytic, leaning heavily on a cane, read to them two of his poems expressing the common experience of his audience. Mr. Rosenfeld is leaving for Europe in the hope of regaining his health.

For many years Morris Rosenfeld toiled in a sweatshop. His genius was soon recognized. To-day his proletarian poetry is translated into thirteen different languages. He is a regular contributor to the Jewish Daily Forward.

The programme included music by the Spring Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Mendel, and a violin solo by Mr. Isidor Miller. Recitations of Rosenfeld and Libin were read by Messrs. Allen and Rubin. Alexander Harkaw made an address on "The Origin of the Yiddish Language."

Two realistic one-act sketches were cleverly presented, "The Motorman," by Z. Libin, ably acted by Messrs. J. Cohn and Ogenblick, and Miss Rosetta Cohn, and Miss Darby Cohn. "The Shoemaker's Daughter," by M. Gebil, concluded the programme. Mr. Gebil, Miss Dworin and Mr. Ogenblick composed the cast. Both plays received much applause, which they well deserved.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

LOVE AND GREETING.

When I heard that The Call was to have a Children's Department I was delighted. Most heartily do I congratulate the children upon having a department organized for their special benefit. This department can't be one of The Call's strongest features. That it will be readable, interesting and helpful in many ways, goes without saying. It will not be a mere space-filler, as it is in capitalist papers, but a vital and virile part of the only revolutionary daily in all the East.

The value of such a department in the Socialist propaganda can not be overstated. To reach the children and interest them in Socialism, and to have them become active propagandists by means adapted to their years, is a most commendable undertaking and is certain to be fruitful of the best results.

To enlist the children in the crusade against the horrors of child slavery—what could be more fitting, more appealing, more worthy of encouragement!

It is not permitted to me to write a letter at this time and I am only sending this hasty line to bear my love and greeting to the children who are to have their department in The Call, as well as my best wishes for the largest measure of success.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

"PATRIOTISM."

The safe and sane Fourth of July had come.

"But how are the boys observing the day?" asked the foreigner, who had just landed. "I don't see any about."

"The boys?" said the native. "The last of 'em, sir, were all killed off one year ago to-day, and the new crop hasn't come on yet."

Marveling at the changes times had brought about, the stranger followed the crowd to the ball park, where the real celebration was in progress.—Chicago Tribune.

THAT'S THE WAY.

Just a little every day.

That's the way.

Seeds in darkness swell and grow.

Tiny blades push through the snow.

Never any flower in May.

Leaps to blossom in a burst.

Slowly—slowly—at the first.

That's the way!

Just a little every day.

That's the way.

Children learn to read and write.

Bit by bit, and make by bite.

Never any one, I say.

Leaps to knowledge and its power.

Slowly—slowly—hour by hour.

That's the way!

Just a little every day.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in New Baby World.

DARING WORK OF BRIDGE BUILDERS.

All this time a dozen men have been swarming over the strut hammering bolts, tightening nuts, hitching fast the "falls," making sure that all parts are rigid and everything ready for the lifting. At the front of the traveler two foremen, "pushers" they are called, yell without ceasing: "Hey, Gus! Hey! Hey, Jimmie! Put that winch in! Slack away them falls! What the mischief are you doing? Hey! Hey! And they shake their heads and dance on their toes, for all the world like a pair of mad auctioneers.

The men work faster under this vigorous cheering. Four or five are stretched flat on their stomachs along the top girder, as many more cling to steep slanting braces, and some hang fast to the uprights, with legs twisted around them like Japanese piling-logs. No matter what his position, every man pines a tool of some sort—wrench, chisel or sledge—and presently all is ready.

Now the niggerheads start with a pounding and spluttering that make the bridge quiver. The big spools haul fast on the ropes, the falls stiffen, the booms creak, and with shouts from every one, the strut heaves and lifts and hangs suspended. The "pushers" yell to the niggerheads to stop. The men swarm over the top, studying every joint, then wave that all is well, and come sliding twisting down just as the engines start again, all but two men, who sit at the ends and ride along with the hoist.

It seems like some mad school-boy game of romps. Now we'll all swing over the precipice! Whoop-la! Now we'll all run across this gulf! Wow! wow! wow! Every man in that scrambling crew is facing two deaths, or three deaths, and doing hard work besides. Look! There comes the strut up to its place, and nearly crushes Jimmie Dunn with its sharp edge, as a strut did crush another last so long ago. And see that man hang out in a noose of a rope, hang out over nothing, and drive in bolts. And see this fellow kick off on the free pulley-block and come sliding down with a rush, laughing. Dinking their lives! One would say they never thought of it.

"Why, that's nothing!" said one of them; "we used to slide down the fall from the top of the tower. But you've got to know the trick or the ropes will burn through your trousers. It's a great slide, though."

"Aren't you ever afraid of falling?" I asked a serious-faced young man who was running one of the niggerheads.

"I'll tell you how it is," said he; "we're not afraid when a lot of us go a thing together, but each one might be afraid to do it alone. In our hearts I guess we're all afraid."—Cleveland Moffett in "Careers of Danger and Daring."

TOO EXPENSIVE.

Two little sisters, of seven and nine, who were taken to see "Othello," were much impressed by the death scene. "I wonder whether they kill a lady every night," said Lucy.

"Why, of course not, Lucy," said her sister, "they just pretend to. It would be altogether too expensive to really kill a lady every night!"—Harper's Magazine.

THE LITTLE RED HEN.

The little Red Hen was in the farmyard with her chickens, when she found a grain of wheat.

"Who will plant this wheat?" she said.

"Not I," said the Goose.

"Not I," said the Duck.

"I will, then," said the little Red Hen, and she planted the grain of wheat.

When the wheat was ripe she said: "Who will take this wheat to the mill?"

"Not I," said the Goose.

"Not I," said the Duck.

"I will, then," said the little Red Hen, and she took the wheat to the mill.

When she brought the flour home she said: "Who will make some bread with this flour?"

"Not I," said the Goose.

"Not I," said the Duck.

"I will, then," said the little Red Hen, and she baked the bread.

When the bread was baked, she said: "Who will eat this bread?"

"I will," said the Goose.

"I will," said the Duck.

"No, you won't," said the little Red Hen. "I shall eat it myself. Cluck! Cluck!" And she called her chickens to help her.—From "Stories to Tell to Children," by Sara Cone Bryant.

THE SMITH AND THE KING.

A Smith upon a summer's day Did call upon a King; The King exclaimed, "The Queen's away. Can I do anything?"

"I pray you can," the Smith replied; "I want a bit of bread."

"Why?" cried the King. The fellow sighed.

"I'm hungry, sire," he said.

"Dear me! I'll call my Chancellor. He understands such things; Your claims I cannot cancel, or deem them fit matters for kings."

"Sir Chancellor, why, here's a wretch starving—like rats or mice!" The Chancellor replied, "I'll fetch The First Lord in a trice."

The First Lord came, and by his look You might have guessed he'd shirk; Said he, "Your Majesty's mistake. This is the Chief Clerk's work."

The Chief Clerk said the case was bad, But quite beyond his power to aid. Seeing it was the Steward's hand The keys of cake and flour.

The Steward sobbed: "The keys I've lost."

Alas! but in a span I'll call the Smith. Why, Holy Ghost! Here is the very man."

"Hurrah! Hurrah!" they loudly cried. "How cleverly we've done it. We've solved this question deep and wide. Well nigh ere we'd begun it."

"Thanks!" said the Smith: "fools and Go rot upon the shelf! The next time I am starving, I'll Take care to help myself."

—Edward Carpenter.

"I believe I'll rock the boat," declared the man in the stern.

"Don't do it," advised his companion. "It might discharge this un-loaded pistol I have in my jeans."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TWO LITTLE PICTURES.

WHO WAS HE?

He opened his eyes lazily and stretched himself upon his bed of old furs. The stir of his movements brought the neatly dressed nurse to his side. She washed him, combed his hair, manicured his nails and dressed him carefully. A choice breakfast was placed before him, but he was not hungry and scarcely touched the food. They had a long journey from Philadelphia to New York before them. "How will the darling stand it?" she asked herself. He was carefully stretched down to the street where an automobile was waiting for him and the nurse and a man-servant. Full speed was turned on and they arrived at the station, stopping into a luxurious Pullman car just a moment before the train pulled out.

Can anyone guess who he was?

AND WHO WAS HE?

"Who is that stout gentleman in the boss' room?" said the clerk in the War Office to the private secretary.

"Why, that is Secretary Taft. Didn't you know him?"

"No, only been here two years."—Life.



A KID'S NATURAL HISTORY.

THIS IS A BEAR. BEARS EAT BABIES AND HONEY. BEARS THAT HAVE TOE NAILS CAN CLIMB TREES, BUT THE REST RUN ON ALL FOURS. IF A GRIZZLY BEAR HUGS YOU, YOU CAN'T BEAR TO LEAVE HIM. THAT'S ANOTHER OF MY JOKES. PRES. ROOSEVELT SAID HE'D RATHER HUNT BEARS THAN BE PRESIDENT. A BEAR'S PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY IS TO FURNISH RUGS FOR CLUBS. IN THE WINTER BEARS HIBERNATE, WHICH MEANS TO SLEEP IN A HOLE IN THE GROUND. PA SAYS IT'S A GOOD SCHEME AND CHEAPER THAN LIVING IN A HOUSE AND BUYING CARPETS. LITTLE BEARS ARE CALLED CUBS AND ARE NO USE TO CIVILIZATION. POLAR BEARS LIVE IN THE FAR NORTH ON ICE-BERGS AND SUSTAIN ON A FEW DRINKS OF ICE WATER. BEARS CAN BE EDUCATED TO DRINK BEER LIKE MEN. BEARS SHOULD HAVE BEEN NAMED HARES ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR GREAT COAT. A BEAR IS CALLED BRUVIN IN LATIN. THAT'S ABOUT ALL.

EDDIE.

A NEW ALICE AND A NEW WONDERLAND.

Girls and Boys—I am Alice of the Wonderland-To-Be. Don't take me for the quaint, sober, wise little girl you read about. I am a little older than she is, but I also love to visit Wonderland and I have heard about a very fine Wonderland that is to be some day.

I invite you all to create with me a little imaginary Wonderland of our own, where we shall meet once a week. It shall be a Wonderland, because you will tell me and one another about the interesting things you see and hear. There are so many things boys and girls are interested in: books and poems and songs, animals and birds and flowers, and most of all, how to make things. In coming together and telling one another about our hobbies, we shall learn many wonderful things.

But stop—don't talk at once! We must have a little order. Let us take up one subject after another. I leave it to you to suggest what to talk about first. But in order to become a little better acquainted, I invite each of you to write me a nice little letter, telling me what book you like best to read and why. You know the old saying, "Tell me what you read and I will tell you what you are."

Yours till next Saturday.

ALICE of the Wonderland-To-Be.

CHARITY.

Came two young children to their mother's shelf (One was quite little, and the other big). And each in freedom calmly helped himself. (One was a pig.)

The food was free and plenty for them both. But one was rather dull and very small; So the big smarter brother, nothing loath, He took it all.

At which the little fellow raised a yell Which tired the other's more aesthetic ears; He gave him here a crust, and there a bit To stop his tears.

He gave with pride, in manner calm and bland, Finding the other's hunger a delight; He gave with pity—his full left hand Hid from his right.

He gave and gave—O blessed Charity! How sweet and beautiful a thing it is! How fine to see that big boy giving free What is not his!—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.



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PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

HOW YOU CAN WIN A PRIZE.

In the Children's Department each Saturday you will find several good poems and verses. They will be worth committing to memory, or at least, preserving in a scrap-book. A scrap book for clippings is something every child should have and use. To encourage this habit, The Call offers the following prizes:

For the three neatest and most orderly scrap-books containing all the poems and verses which appear in the children's department during the months of June, July and August, The Call will award three prizes, which will be announced later.

To win one of these prizes, be sure you get every Saturday's issue of The Call, cut out the poems and paste them neatly in a scrap-book with the date of appearance of each one.

I. QUEER ANIMALS.

1. Kenomy.
2. Pirfaze.
3. Balm.
4. The Panel.
5. Oyekdn.
6. Melac.
7. Eohar.
8. Noaboh.
9. Kapecoo.
10. Heltor.

Write another list from these words, placing the words in their proper order and the letters in the right places.

A child's book will given as first prize and a box of paints as second prize for the two neatest and most nearly correct lists.

II. APPLE TREE PUZZLE.

How can ten apple trees be planted so that there shall be five rows and four trees in each row?

Answer this by means of a diagram. A child's book will be given as first prize and a box of letter paper as second prize for the two best and neatest answers to this question.

Both contests for puzzle prizes close Friday, June 6. New puzzles every week.

Be sure and state your age. Give your full name and address. Address Children's Department, The Call, 6 Park Place, New York City.

PRACTICAL.

"Got any babies around your place?" inquired the candidate.

"None," answered the farmer.

"Babies is all growned up an' married off. How'd you like to put in the forenoon ploughin'?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

BIG ADVANCE IN SOCIALISM SHOWN

Successful National Convention of Socialist Party Signifies New Era in Practical Political Work.

By W. J. GHENT.

The National convention of the Socialist party in Chicago was in all respects the greatest Socialist convention ever held on this continent. The ability of its members was exceptional; its deliberations were marked by a fervid earnestness and an unflinching practical wisdom; and in all its developments it furnished fresh evidence of the immense potentialities of the Socialist movement in America.

There were 219 delegates. Every state and territory was represented. Representation was on the basis of one delegate for every 200 dues-paying members of the Socialist party. The largest delegations were those of New York, with 19 delegates; Illinois with 14; Pennsylvania, 13; Oklahoma and California, 12 each; and Wisconsin, Minnesota and Massachusetts, 10 each.

The convention met at 12:30 o'clock on Sunday, May 10, and adjourned at 6 o'clock on Sunday, May 17. Following the precedent of other Socialist conventions, it elected a new chairman every day. Morris Hillquit, of New York, was chairman on Sunday; James F. Casey, of Massachusetts, on Monday; John W. Clayton, of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday; Seymour Stedman, of Illinois, on Wednesday; Stanley J. Clark, of Texas, on Thursday; Robert Bandlow, of Ohio, on Friday; Frank L. Wheat, of California, on Saturday; and Carl J. Thompson, of Wisconsin, on Sunday the 17th.

The convention wasted little time in getting to work. It had big problems before it, and it attacked them with promptness and zeal. One after another, as the committees reported, the big questions were reached, they were discussed from every possible standpoint, and decision was rendered by vote. In most cases the vote was decisive; only on the question of including in the declaration of principles the statement regarding the labor movement was there a narrow margin between yes and no.

The factional troubles in Nebraska and Washington were settled by recognizing the Porter faction in the former state and the Herman-Engelbrecht faction in the latter state. The party between the Socialist party and the integrating remnant known as the Socialist Labor party was overwhelmingly defeated, and the members of the latter faction were invited to join the Socialist party as individuals. The historic attitude of the party toward the trade-unions was reaffirmed, and the attempt to carry a recommendation in favor of industrial unionism was smothered.

The labor problem brought out one of the most spirited debates of the convention. The form in which the subject came before the body did not permit of a clear division on the matter of the exclusion of Orientals on account of race. The resolutions declared it a necessity of the working class to protect itself against capitalist attempts to weaken the labor movement by the importation of masses of underpaid workmen, but provided for a committee to inquire into the question of the effect of Oriental immigration. It is hardly to be doubted that the great majority of the convention objected to exclusion on the ground of race, and held to the position that economic considerations alone should determine the regulation of immigration. But it was felt that more time was needed for the gathering of data, and the resolutions were accordingly carried by a great majority.

Another vigorous debate occurred on the question of placing in the platform a declaration that Socialism does not concern itself with religion, which is to be regarded as a matter of individual conscience. A statement that Socialism is a social and economic philosophy, not concerned with questions of religion, was finally, by vote, incorporated in the declaration of principles.

The formal expression of the convention on principles and tactics is divided into three parts: 1. A declaration of principles. 2. A political platform. 3. A program of action. The declaration is intended to be a statement of fundamental Socialist principles and the platform a statement of the Socialist position in the pending campaign. Both of these were adopted, with mutual unanimity, after brief discussion. The program of action, however, brought out an aggressive debate. The old combat between so-called impossibilists and so-called Opportunists was fought over again. Those who objected to incorporating "immediate demands" in the platform, insisting on "whole hog or none," exhausted all the tactics of parliamentary warfare, but were beaten at all points. The convention unequivocally put itself on the side of a constructive program.

The following is the program of demands to which the party is pledged as measures of immediate relief and to strengthen the working class in its struggle for emancipation from capitalist misrule:

THE WORKING PROGRAM.

As measures calculated to strengthen the power of the working class in its struggle for the realization of its ultimate aim, and to increase the power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and elected officers to the following program:

1. Immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building roads, by reforestation of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under eight-hour workday, and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines and other means of transportation and communication, and all land.

3. The collective ownership of all industries, which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

4. The extension of the public domain to

include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

5. The occupancy and use of land to be the sole title of possession. The scientific reforestation of timber lands and the reclamation of swamp lands and the land reserved or reclaimed to be permanently retained as part of the public domain.

6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assembly.

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

7. The improvement of the industrial conditions of the workers:

(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half each week.

(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age, but not less than ten years of age, in the transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unsupervised factory labor.

(e) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequest and to the nearness of kin.

9. A graduated income tax.

10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

11. The abolition of the senate.

12. The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon legislation enacted by Congress as to its constitutionality. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

13. The abolition of the vote power of the president.

14. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote. In all elections where no candidate receives a majority the result should be determined by a second ballot.

15. The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health; the present Bureau of Education to be made a Department, and the creation of a Department of Public Health.

16. The separation of the present Bureau of Labor from the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the establishment of a Department of Labor.

17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions should be curbed by immediate legislation.

18. That the right of suffrage in any state be extended to all citizens of the United States of legal age, upon the qualification of residence of ninety days in that state next preceding the day of election, and the registration be closed not earlier than five days next preceding the day of election.

19. The free administration of justice.

20. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole power of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

With this program as a guide in the practical application of the party's principles wherever it gains a share in the public powers in the immediate future, with its final goal of complete economic liberty and solidarity ever clearly in view, and with Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford as their tried and trusted standard bearers, the great army of organized Socialists have gone forth, to battle more vigorously, more resolute, and more confident than ever before.

The Chicago convention of 1908 will be remembered as one marking an epoch in the history of Socialism in the United States.

Mr. RAILROADMAN

BY F. M. CASSIDY.

Editor The Switchman's Journal.

Have you followed the labor movement in this country step by step? If you have, you know that the labor unions have accomplished much for the amelioration of the wrongs that at one time harassed the American workman.

Sometimes the unions were defeated in their endeavors to better the condition of their members and raise the standard of American manhood, but the sum total of these conflicts shows that the unions have been eminently successful.

The corporations won many victories, but they were so dearly bought that these seeming victories proved on analysis to be defeats. Then it dawned upon these captains of industry that this warfare on the industrial field was the sheerest nonsense on their part, for there was a better way of combating the aggressiveness of the unions.

What then was the better way that the employing class discovered? A change in the scene of conflict. Concession after concession was granted the unions, without battle, until the unions began to think there were no more worlds to conquer.

But, while a spirit of tranquillity obtained in the industrial field, what were the captains doing?

While the labor unions were peacefully resting on their guns, the employers evacuated the industrial field and marshalled their forces on the political field, where they captured outposts and redoubt after redoubt until they laid siege to the Capitol, which surrendered without a gun being fired. What has been the result? The recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court in tones that reverberate throughout the labor world, declares that Union Labor is an outlaw. Yes, Organized Labor at this very moment is lying prostrate in the dust, shackled hand and foot, and with a gag in its mouth.

All this has come about almost without a word of warning from our great labor leaders, who seem to be in a state of coma, brought about, so it seems, by generous administrations of "narcotics" by the employing class. Search the columns of your official organs from the first volume up to the last issue and see if you can find one word, just one word, calling your attention to the change in the modus operandi of your employers.

Don't you think this a very significant fact? Do you remember how your leaders advised and admonished you to beware of that hydra-headed monster, politics, entering your lodge room? This was the advice given to

the farmer by Mr. Reynard, "Never mind the henry, I'll look out for that."

Now that you see that the conflict has been transferred from the industrial to the political field, what are you going to do about it? Don't you think, if you use common, every-day, horse-sense, you should organize on the political field?

Sure, you say, and Mr. Gompers tells us to pick out our friends and reward them with our votes.

Listen! You know as well as I that the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties are inimical to the interests of Union Labor. You also know as well as I do that Mr. Gompers is opposed to the only party financed and controlled by and for the workingmen, the Socialist party. This being true, what do you think of a man who advises you to go to the camps of your enemies seeking friends? I imagine I hear you say he is either a knave or a fool.

Now then, Mr. Railroadman, let me give you this advice, do not go to the polls on next election, clothed in union-made goods from head to foot, with a scalped head in your hand, and there is a ticket in the field that TRULY represents your class interests, headed by two loyal, life-long union men. That ticket is the Socialist ticket and the men at its head are Eugene V. Debs and Ben Hanford.

You all know Debs, and you all know that a more loyal and truer man to Labor's cause does not breathe the breath of life. Debs has proved himself on a thousand battle fields in behalf of downtrodden humanity.

Are you going to turn your back on the man who at all times and on all occasions was willing to defy jails, yes, and even sacrifice his life if need be?

Are you going to cast a Union ballot for the True Unionman, Debs? Or will you cast a scalped ballot for such an Injunctor as Bill Taylor?

If you choose the latter course, then the following saying is true:

"Labor can always be depended upon to crucify its friends."

REAL ESTATE.

Decoration Day will afford prospective suburbanites an excellent opportunity to view the various offerings that abound in the real estate market. The Hudson River tunnels will doubtless induce many to look towards New Jersey for their investments or homes. But Long Island will be a favorite, too, as transportation facilities have recently been completed or are being pushed rapidly.

In many cases transportation and entertainment is furnished gratis by the developing concerns. On the whole the holiday can be well spent by a trip to the suburbs, where both pleasure and business can be derived.

The Lint, Butcher & Ross Realty and Construction Company have opened for sale 700 lots of Section 3 of the well-known and desirable property, Hasbrouck Terrace, near Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. This event takes place to-day. Improvements are going on rapidly on this property, which promises to be a good investment.

In Jersey Central at Plainfield, with 25,000 population, Elston M. French is developing Highland Park in plots 50x125 to 150 feet, at prices from \$200 to \$400. At Cranford, the Manor Realty Company has two new developments, and at Elmore, J. W. Doolittle has a property development outside the limits of Elizabeth, where forty houses have been built in six months.

At Plainfield, the Vallhalla Realty Company will open a new section tomorrow, comprising half acres for \$250. The company has built a beautiful Estates and Railway Estates, where plots of from five lots to an acre are obtainable for \$163 to \$900.

Hiltonia, one of Newark's prettiest suburbs, is now attracting much attention from the Manhattanites and residents of Newark.

IN LONG ISLAND.

The Garden City Estates, Senator Reynolds' Long Bench, The Rickert-Flint properties, East River Heights, Douglas Manor and Westmoreland, Queensboro Hill, Charles Hallack & Co. is a suburb, Elmhurst, where the Ford Motor Company has built a beautiful houses in ten years; Jamaica Estates, The City and Suburban Homes Company property at Homewood, near Leferts Park, Brooklyn; the O. L. Schwelcke developments at Hempstead; The Longwell development at Bayside, places at Freeport and Merrick; Ackerson's "Brightwater" at Bay Shore, and numerous other progressive places in Queens and along the Montauk division beyond Amityville and Islip. At the latter place W. H. Moffit is developing half-acre plots, which he is selling at \$450.

BRONX ACTIVITY.

In the Bronx the old Morris Park race course is being transformed into residences. The Fidelity Development Company will build their elegant two-family homes.

Messrs. Weber and Hill report considerable activity in vicinity of Southern Boulevard and 149th street, where they have sold in the past few days a number of lots and plots for immediate improvement. Factories and buildings for manufacturing purposes will be erected on the land.

Westchester County has many beautiful properties that will attract throngs of people. At North White Plains and Harmon on the Hudson, Wood, Harmon & Company have pretty home excursions to which excursions go tomorrow and Sunday. At Windsor Heights in Tarrytown Manor one station this side of New Rochelle, H. G. Curran has got an attractive section, which is being sold for \$450 to \$800 a lot.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Joseph P. Day will hold an absolute sale at Far Rockaway, beginning 2 p. m. In the Ridgewood section of Queens, William P. Rae & Co. have arranged a sale of 215 lots. The sale will start at 5 p. m. Auctioneer D. T. Cornell will sell 25 lots adjoining the County Fair Grounds, Staten Island. This sale to commence 1 p. m.

In Bergen County, N. J., 254 large lots at Bogata will be offered for cottage sites. J. A. Karet is the auctioneer and 1 p. m. the time.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Charlton St.—The Charlton Construction Co. sold 108 and 110 Charlton st., a 6-sty. warehouse and storage building.

Delancy St.—Jacob Levy resold the southeast cor. of Chrystie and Delancy sts., a 6-sty. tenement on plot 50.7x100.

Henry St.—Salomon, Oppenheimer & Co. sold for Jacob L. Loe, the 5-sty. double tenement 294 Henry st., 25x100, near Scamell st.

70th St.—McVicker, Galliard Realty Co. sold 24 West 70th st., a 4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 19x100, for Alfred Jaros to Mr. Hollander.

111th St.—Adelstein & Avrutine sold the two new 6-sty. apartment

houses 214 and 218 West 111th st., each 50x100.11, between 7th and 8th sts.

137th St.—The F. Dornberger Realty Co. bought from Mrs. Clementina Merzbach 131 West 137th st., a 5-sty. flat, 25x100, and resold the same to John W. Cannon.

West End Av.—Frederick Zittel sold for Peter Gilsey to a client 230 West End av., a 4-sty. dwelling, 18x100, to Lillian M. Becker who lives at 328 West End av.

1st Av.—Ernest N. Adler sold for Mrs. Karoline Adler to Elias Rosenbaum 1421 1st av., a 5-sty. triple flat with stores, 25x74.

2d Av.—Maier Brothers bought from J. Netri the 4-sty. double flat 2032 2d av., 25x80.

Falle St., etc.—The Hunt's Point Realty Co. also sold the plot 100x100, on the east side of Falle st., 100 ft. south of Seneca av., to a builder; also the lot adjoining to the south on the east side of Falle st., to a Mr. Kennedy, who will erect a dwelling thereon.

Falle St.—The Hunt's Point Realty Co. sold 100x100 on the east side of Falle st., 100 ft. south of Seneca av., to a builder.

136th St.—Moses Schwartz sold for Asher Salven to Goldberg & Greenberg 242 and 244 East 136th st., two 5-sty. triple flats, 50x100, 175 ft. west of 3d av.

152d St.—Louis Reiss sold for the estate of Maria Ackermann the 4-sty. double flat, 25x100, 423 East 152d st., 17th St.—P. N. Gardner sold for J. Homben 61 East 17th st., a 3-sty. brick house, 20x100. This property was given in part payment for the cor. of Daly st. and 17th st.

THE TRASK SALE.

Last Tuesday Auctioneer Joseph P. Day sold at auction a track comprising 600 lots, belonging to the Trask Estate, situated on Westchester avenue, Clason's Point Road and the contiguous streets. Prices for Westchester avenue lots brought between \$1,750 and \$2,000; lots fronting on the new Clason's Point Road brought between \$700 and \$800 per lot, while lots not so well located brought from \$175 to \$300. The entire offering was disposed of during the two days while the sale continued. Several speculators took advantage of the low prices and succeeded in bidding in a large number of lots which will net them handsome profits upon a resale.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN 1907.

The United States Geological Survey reports that the total cost of the buildings erected in the forty-nine principal cities of the United States in 1907 was \$661,076,286. It is somewhat surprising to learn that, compared with 1906, the decrease was only \$17,624,682, or 2.6 per cent. The total, however, was 2.55 per cent. in excess of 1905 and 49.86 per cent. more than in 1904.

New York City building operations fell off \$31,591,982 in value from their total in 1905, or 26.84 per cent. St. Louis followed with a loss of \$8,045,526, or 26.87 per cent., and Chicago came next with a drop of \$5,616,245, or 8.68 per cent. Philadelphia, Boston and Brooklyn also showed decreases in 1907, though Brooklyn held its own, the decrease being only \$17,624,682, or .21 per cent. Brooklyn made a better showing than did any other of the large cities in which normal conditions prevailed. In Baltimore, where large gains in 1904 and 1905 were resultant from the fire, in 1904, there was a decrease in 1907, but the total for that year was nearly double that of 1903, which was but \$3,327,225.

In San Francisco the increase in 1907 over 1906 was \$56,574,884, or nearly 162 per cent., owing to the fire. The total number of building permits issued in San Francisco in 1907 was 12,126, representing a cost value of \$91,502,240, against \$18,268,573 in 1905, the year before the fire. Cambridge, Mass., showed, next to San Francisco, the largest proportionate gain, the erection of several large mercantile buildings swelling the total. Cleveland gained \$2,915,450, or 22.47 per cent. over 1906. Milwaukee reports an increase of over \$1,090,000, due to the increase in fire-proof and fire resisting buildings erected. Twenty-five of the forty-nine principal cities had increases.

In Atlanta, Buffalo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Kansas City (Kansas), Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Newark, Providence, Rochester, Scranton, Seattle, Syracuse and Wor-

cester, fifteen cities in all, the cost of the wooden buildings erected exceeded that of the fire resisting buildings.

Philadelphia erected the largest number of brick or stone buildings, and with the exception of Reading (where no wooden buildings went up) the smallest number of wooden structures. The average cost was \$3,221 and \$1,800 respectively. In New York the average cost of brick or stone buildings was \$49,693. No wooden buildings were erected in the Borough of Manhattan, those reported being in the Bronx. In other cities the average cost of brick and stone erections were: Seattle, \$60,099; Cambridge, \$46,000; Lowell, \$40,554; San Francisco, \$42,638; Brooklyn, \$9,310, and Chicago, \$6,161.

San Francisco had 7,453 wooden buildings, costing \$32,579,543, an average of \$4,371, while Chicago came next with 2,310, costing \$10,000,000, an average of \$4,797, a greater average than for those of stone and brick.

Flatbush Real Estate

"Prosperity" does not follow all who "buy" homes—no, not even in Flatbush. Many "holders" find it hard to "hold on." Some are "sorry they bought." Some are "anxious to sell"—yes, very "anxious." Some "owners" have "lost interest." Their "lucky homes" must be sold.

"Thrifty" men know what that means. "Business" men know what that means. In other words, we offer "opportunity for brains and ability" to "better themselves." When a "home" is to be sacrificed the sacred law of the "survival of the fittest" must be our guide. "Sentiment" must not stand in the way of "opportunity."

"Business Is Business."

"What is one man's loss is another man's gain." "Gain?" "Ah! that's the word." "What's that we're after?" "Forget" the rest!

A "home" to be sacrificed! Urgent! Don't wait to write—telephone—100 Flatbush.

B. C. HAMMOND,
1199 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Build Your Home

on one of the choice lots we are selling in the most beautiful section of the Bronx, fronting on Boston road, within 1 minute of station of four-track electric subway extension NOW being completed by the New Haven R. R.; prices \$800 up; easy terms; call and see

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THE NEW YORK CALL

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 30.

What We Are
and
Why We Are.

In view of the number of newspapers already published in New York, the appearance of a new daily in this field can be justified only by a new function. The mission of The Call affords ample excuse for its existence.

It is the purpose of The Call to record in its news columns the important events of the day with an exact regard for truth—something that is not done by any other paper in New York. "News" may briefly be defined as current happenings that largely interest a considerable number of persons, its relative value depending upon the extent of that interest and the comparative number interested. When it is remembered that nearly always a normal interest in any event is intimately related to its effect upon the welfare of society, the vital importance of veracity in this connection will readily be appreciated. Yet, because most "news" also affects (and adversely) the personal interests of the powerful few, the facts pertaining thereto are suppressed or distorted by a subsidized press to the disadvantage of the many.

Thus, if there is a subway explosion, a mine disaster, a railway wreck, a holocaust due to criminal carelessness, a colossal swindling operation by prominent financiers, or any other of the countless offenses against society, it is always difficult and usually impossible to obtain the entire truth or to legally fix the responsibility. It must be admitted that the press, one of the greatest potential agencies for good, is nevertheless the most corrupting influence in our social life, poisoning the body politic, perverting the public intelligence, destroying the civic integrity and debasing our civilization. It is a part of the mission of The Call to overthrow this degenerate order of journalism.

In the editorial columns of The Call all questions of public concern will be discussed with decency and dignity. While it may not entertain any respect for certain elements of society, it will maintain always its own self-respect.

This is essentially a workingman's newspaper, and as such will consistently and persistently seek to conserve the interests of the workers—that class which produces the wealth of every community and enjoys it the least. When they strike against unjust conditions their efforts for betterment are reported as "riots," and their cause thereby discredited in the popular mind. It will be the duty of The Call to publish these matters correctly, to tell the full truth about such situations, and to demand for the workers a recognition of their rights. It will endeavor to secure for the toilers simple justice; less than this should not be accorded them, more than this they would not ask.

Loyally and vigorously, without qualification and without reservation, The Call will support every movement of the workers to increase their wages, to reduce their hours of labor, and to lift their standard of living. In thus fighting the battle of the workers, all it asks is that they will supply it with the needful ammunition—that they will realize that in helping it they are helping themselves, and in the most effective possible way.

The capitalistic press is not truly a news purveyor. It exists to champion the cause of the masters against the masses, to defend predatory privilege, and to preserve the prerogatives of the favored few.

The Call is the mouth-piece of the many.

Being a workingman's paper, The Call is necessarily a Socialist paper. This latter fact follows as a logical sequence. No political movement other than Socialism is directed in the economic interest of the masses. Therefore this paper will frankly proclaim the Marxian propaganda, and will strive to unite at the polls those who already are united along industrial lines, that the scattered and impotent forces of Labor may be given a conquering cohesion.

The Call is not published for profit, although it will be conducted on those business principles which under the present system are necessary to that success which means survival. It is owned and managed by a co-operative association of men and women. Thousands of earnest workers have contributed their mite of money, and tirelessly devoted their time to the accumulation of this fund. The amount is small compared to the sum usually required to launch a modern daily newspaper. But The Call, though its treasury be limited, has behind it what no other newspaper in this city can claim—the deathless devotion of thousands of comrades who will labor ceaselessly for its success. This zealous support is in itself an inspiration and a prophecy.

The Call must and will be sustained by the workers alone. It can not without shame accept support from an alien source, for such acceptance would impose conditions that mean dishonor. It can not accept the most lucrative class of advertising—the patronage of commercial criminals upon which the prostitute capitalistic press perennially fattens—a form of subsidy not ethically different from the most brazen bribery. But in the abiding love and loyal service of the many men and women whose lives are consecrated to an immortal cause it counts an asset exceeding the richest resources of its capitalistic contemporaries.

Perhaps the reason the workingman isn't still carrying that "full dinner pail" is that he had to hock the pail for the price of a sandwich.

Before election the old-party politicians shake the worker's hand; after election they shake him altogether.

You unemployed voter, what lost you your job? Did Socialism do it? Say!

Note the Contrast,
Mr. Workman.

"Comparisons are odious." But sometimes they are useful. We Americans are, of course, the greatest people on earth. But even we may sometimes learn from others.

A few months ago the Supreme Court of the United States wiped off the statute book the law forbidding interstate railroad corporations to discriminate against union men. Just about the same time a French court decided the case of seven workingmen who sued their employer for having discharged them because they joined a union. The court ordered the manufacturer to reinstate the men and pay them damages or lost time.

Observe the contrast, Mr. American Workman?

A few months ago our Supreme Court decided that boycotting is unlawful and subject to punitive damages, even though there is no question of violence or intimidation and even though every statement of fact made by the boycotters is unquestionably true. Just about the same time a German high court decided that workingmen have a full legal right to agree to withhold their patronage from a hostile firm and to persuade others to join them in so doing.

Observe the contrast, Mr. American Workman?

Congress is now on the point of adjourning without enacting into law a single important point in "Labor's Bill of Rights," which Mr. Compers has so pathetically plead for and which President Roosevelt (with Election Day in his mind's eye) recommended.

Less than two weeks ago came the news that the British Ministry has brought into Parliament and will carry into effect an Old-Age Pensions bill. England is going to stop letting her workingmen starve in their old age after a life spent in useful toil.

Last week came the news that the French Ministry has brought into Parliament and will carry into effect a Graduated Income-Tax bill. France is going to make her millionaires bear the financial burden of the great program of social reform which she has undertaken.

Observe the contrast, again? How do you explain it, Mr. American Workman?

It is easy to explain.

The German workingmen have sent 43 Socialist representatives of their class to the Reichstag.

The French workingmen have sent 51 Socialist representatives of their class to the Chamber of Deputies.

The English workingmen have sent 30 Socialist representatives of their class to the House of Commons.

In those countries the workingmen get labor legislation and get favorable court decisions.

In this country the workingmen get nothing but contempt and abuse and persecution at the hands of the law, because they have not yet sent a single Socialist representative of their class to Congress.

Just to have his little joke, the plute took that "full dinner pail" off for a picnic luncheon. Too bad the workingman is so lacking in a sense of humor.

The press despatches tell how men fought for jobs. After election let it be told how they voted for jobs.

The jobless man will never get a job by voting for the jobbers.

WHAT WE WANT.

By JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE.

We are the hewers and delvers who toil for another's gain; The common clod, and the rabble, stunted of brow and brain. What do we want, the gleaners of the harvest who have reaped? What do we want, the neuters of the honey we have heaped?

We want the drones to be driven away from our golden hoard; We want to share in the harvest, we want to sit at the board; We want what sword or suffrage has never yet won for man: The fruits of his toil God promised when the curse of toil began.

Ye have tried the sword and sceptre, the cross and the sacred word. In all the years, and the kingdom is not yet here of the Lord. We are tired of useless waiting; we are tired of fruitless prayers. Soldier and churchman and lawyer—the failure, is it not theirs?

What gain is it to the people that a God laid down his life. If twenty centuries after his world be a world of strife? If the serried ranks be facing each other with ruthless eyes. And steel in their hands, what profits a Savior's sacrifice?

Ye have tried, and failed to rule us; in vain to direct have tried. Not wholly the fault of the ruler, not utterly blind the guide. Mayhap there needs not a ruler, mayhap we can find the way; At least ye have ruled to ruin; at least ye have led astray.

What matter if king or council or president holds the rein. If crime and poverty ever be links in the bondman's chain? What careth the burden bearer that Liberty packed his load. If hunger presses behind him with a sharp and ready goad?

There's a serf whose chains are of paper, there's a king with a parchment crown; There are robber knights and brigands in factory, field and town. But the vassal pays his tribute to a lord of wage and rent; And the baron's toll is Shylock's with a flesh and blood per cent.

The seamstress bends to her labor all night in a narrow room; The child, defrauded of childhood, upties all day at the loom. The soul must starve, for the body can barely on husks be fed; And the loaded dice of the gambler settles the price of bread.

Ye have shorn and bound the Samson, and robbed him of learning's light; But his sluggish brain is moving; his sinews have all their might. Look well to your gates of Gaza, your privilege, pride and caste; The giant is blind but thinking, and his locks are growing fast. —New York Independent.

A lot of the "full dinner pail" fellows are now glad enough to strike a prosperous garbage can.

THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

By EUGENE V. DEES.

Nothing is of more importance at this time than the press of the Socialist movement. So self-evident is this that there would seem to be no need of urging Socialists and their sympathizers to use such resources as they have, and bend all their energies to develop and maintain a Socialist press. During the past year or two the power of the revolutionary press has been made strikingly apparent. But for this press Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone would not today be among the living. It was the revolutionary press of the Socialist movement which thwarted that most infamous of conspiracies to put those men to death.

In the Socialist campaign of four years ago I remember particularly with what energy and fidelity to the party the Socialist papers of that time waged the warfare against capitalism. They were few in number and with very limited resources, but they made all that even Socialists could make of an unpromising situation, and it was through their efforts, mainly, that we were able to make such a showing on election day. In a political fight a little Socialist paper that is run largely on the nerve of a handful of loyal comrades is more than a match for a powerful capitalist daily, subsidized freely by the thousands of dollars wrung from the working class. The difference is that the Socialist editor is animated by principle and all his heart is in his work and his utterance is aflame with the truth he feels, while the capitalist editor produces his columns of conventional stuff without other thought than to keep his name on the pay-roll of intellectual hirelings.

The working class in its organized capacity, both economic and political, has sorely felt the need of a real working class press and suffered beyond words for the want of such a press. During all the great strikes which have occurred the capitalist papers, with their enormous circulations, have vomited their falsehoods to prejudice the public mind against the demands of labor, and the defenseless workers have had to submit to these outrages and often lose the battles because they had no press through which to challenge the enemy, refute the slanders, and present their side of the case.

The great advantage of a working class paper with a circulation has been often demonstrated at Chicago during the past few months, notably when the corrupt authorities of that capitalist metropolis, at the behest of the industrial barons, sought to fasten the odium of conspiracy and assassination upon the Socialist movement, of which they themselves were guilty. The Daily Socialist, of Chicago, has over and over again vindicated itself and established its right not only to live but to the support of all Socialists and of all workingmen who are awake to their class interests, and understand the necessity of organization as a means of achieving their emancipation.

The news that at last the Socialist party is to have a daily in New York, will be received with a thrill of joy by thousands, and I hope they will realize the magnitude and difficulty of the undertaking and staunchly support it by all the means in their power. The Daily Call comes at the precise stroke of the hour. Now is the time for it. The delay which has been so much depreciable and which seems almost inexcusable may, after all, prove to have been for the best. Let us hope so.

If the preparation is now complete and The Call is launched with a staunch keel, strong ribs and flying colors the delay will not have been in vain. But it should be remembered from the very beginning, and never lost sight of, that to establish a daily paper in New York and depend for its support upon the pittance of the impoverished workers is a bold and tremendous undertaking. The capacity of such a paper to consume funds is beyond belief except to the few who have had the actual experience. But in spite of this the undertaking can and must be made a success. The many thousands, tens of thousands, aye, hundreds of thousands, in that densely populated section, ought to give The Call an immense circulation. The personnel of the staff could scarcely be improved. Old and seasoned veterans in the newspaper service who have given up highly salaried positions to serve The Call at a nominal wage and who can and will produce a paper that will bristle with the militant spirit and bear the evidences of first-class ability in every line, ought surely to inspire confidence and command respect.

It is with eager anticipation that I look forward to seeing The Daily Call step into the arena. The greatest campaign in which the working class has ever taken part is now opening and The Call will have a chance to test its mettle the very day it makes its appearance. I fancy I can already hear its smashing blows against Tammany and its corruption, and that I can see the consternation in the faces of the political degenerates who have so long festered in the political mire of Gotham's capitalism.

Hail to this lusty young giant of working-class journalism! The Daily Call will sound the tocsin of the revolution; the voices of all workers should greet it and the sturdy arms of all should support it in the uncompromising war it will wage for emancipation.

A THOUGHT FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

By W. J. GHENT.

On Memorial Day we commemorate the heroism of the soldiers of the Union armies that fought in the American Civil War. In every city and hamlet north of Mason and Dixon's line, and in many places south of it, bands are playing, men are marching, gray-haired color-bearers are holding high the tattered banners that passed through the iron hall of Antietam and Gettysburg, and on thousands of graves where little flags are fluttering in the fresh May morning, children are strewing flowers.

It is a just and noble tribute we pay to the soldiers who gave up their lives for the unity of a nation and the freedom of a race. With courage and sacrifice they fronted the crisis of their time, and fought for the right as they saw the right. While courage and sacrifice in behalf of a common good are revered, the memory of the defenders of the Republic cannot pass from the consciousness of men.

But there is another, and in some respects greater, heroism which ought also to be commemorated. That is the heroism of the soldiers of the Social Revolution. The enduring battle for social freedom is a struggle of peace, and is accompanied by none of the pagantry of armed warfare. But it is a nobler and greater struggle than that which was fought with weapons forty-three years ago, for its aim is the freedom and unity, not merely of a race or a nation, but of all mankind. It is a battle, for the most part, waged by the rank and file—a "soldiers' battle," as was Gettysburg—and the vast majority of its heroes sleep in nameless and forgotten graves. Only here and there is a great leader remembered.

Are we less grateful to those who fought for the enduring good of mankind than to those who battled merely for a passing issue? Or are we still in the childhood of the race and so moved by the pagantry of warfare, by the "drums and trappings" of great armies, that we recall with pride and a sense of glory the deeds of one band of heroes, while we forget the deeds of the other?

Let us have a yearly Memorial Day of our own, and let us commemorate, with music and tributes of praise, the lives of those who fought the good fight for mankind. The first of May, the international holiday of militant labor, should be our day of solemn commemoration. In each community there should be services; and all who bore a part in the struggle should be remembered. Our debt to the dead and our obligation to the living alike require of us this formal ceremony. What we owe to our heroic dead we can never cancel; but in paying these tributes to their heroism we can furnish to the living an unfailing source of inspiration to carry on the battle to the victorious end.

WELCOME TO THE CALL.

BY DR. JOHN ALEXANDER MORGAN.

Welcome! Many times welcome The Call! May thine evangel bring insight to those whom thou wouldst help, may thy youth be blooming with the joy of expectation, and may thine opportunity make thee the cheerful servant to champion the cause of humanity.

We wish that men everywhere who have ears to hear and hearts to understand that the call of yesterday, that sordid monotone of the out-of-work to the out-of-work, that sickening call of the hungry to the hungry, the homeless to the homeless, may be the call to-day of an army of men to comrades, proclaiming the time is full come for humanity to call back to humanity.

My observation of several months of suffering amongst the poor—mothers not having sugar for babies, fathers not having the price to

An empty stomach provides a man with food for thought.

